THE

Bombay Gazette.

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No. 55,602—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
30th Mar.	MARMORA	10500	......	—
6th April,	MOOLTAN	10000	......	—
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	......	—
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA ...	12500
4th May,	EGYPT	8000	......	—
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	......	—
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June,	PERSIA	8000	......	—
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	8000
15th "	MOOLTAN	11000	......	—

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.	
Olympia ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	2nd Apr.	1912
*Circassia ...	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	12th "	"
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st "	"
*Castalia	6368	G. Mitchell	3rd May	"
*Elysia	6388	A. Haigh	17th "	"
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June	"
Olympia ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	16th June	"
*Circassia ...	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	6th July	"
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	20th July	"
*Castalia ...	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Aug.	"
*Elysia	6368	A. Haig	18th Aug.	"
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept.	"
Olympia ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept.	"
*Circassia ...	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	11th Oct.	"
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct.	"
*Castalia ...	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov.	"
*Elysia	6388	A. Haig	21st Nov.	"

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers,	Tons,	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Lhasa	2184	Mon. 25th Mar.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & C. M.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs. 28th Mar.	9 a.m.	*C. M.
Linga	2184	Friday 29th Mar.	6 a.m.	† direct.

‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 28th March calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday 27th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 23rd March, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora" 3269 tons on or about 6th April,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

25th March, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons,	Captains,	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	11th April 1912.
Armand Behic	6385	Lafont	9th May 1912.
Caledonien	4130	Melber	6th June 1912.
Yarra	4142	X	4th July 1912.
Dumbea	5685	Sellier	1st Aug. 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (Return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	6,000	D. Maganzini	15th Apr. 1912.
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	25th Apr. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	A. Muzio	15th May 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 400 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 600 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE, KOBE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Polcevera	4,000	Lanasa	16th Apr. 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75 ; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2

Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHAPTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Delhi
Penang
Puket
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.

Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Malacca
Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon

Manilla
Cebu
Yloilo
Hongkong
Canton
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10 30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 335,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch, HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	...	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	...	" 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons

Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY RACES.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

No. 20. Linear magnification 6 x. Surface magnification 36 x. Actual field of view 6·7. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 110.

No. 40. The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required. It is the best glass for use in the Army and Navy or at Races, but is not suitable for the Theatre. Linear magnification 12 x. Surface magnification 144 x. Actual field of view 3.4°. Subjective field of view 40° .... Price Rs. 144.

GOERZ PAGOR BINOCULARS.

The smallest Prism glass. A Telescope in Opera size. Army and Sporting models. Small, handy and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in the pocket. Definition sharp and clear. Focussed in the same manner as the ordinary Opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel. x 8 weight 10½ oz. x 10 weight 11 oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8. and Rs. 133.

GOERZ NEO-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

These glasses give increased Stereoscopic effect. Enlarged field of view, great illumination of the pictures. Focussed by rack and wheel. Right ocular separately adjusted to allow for inequality of vision, x 8 diameters Field of view. Actual 6,4° with leather case and slings. Weight 18½ oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

GOERZ HELI-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

The features of this glass are increased stereoscopic effect and illumination. Enlarged field of view. Focussed by rotation of the oculars. Damp proof, specially constructed for India. x 8 diameters. Field of view : Actual 6.4° with leather case and sling. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

A CUP OF DELICIOUS COCOA IN 15 SECONDS

Everybody uses cocoa, and everybody knows that cocoa in the ordinary way is not quickly prepared. But you can now prepare a cup of this excellent food-beverage in 15 seconds or less by using . . .

ELESKA

DRY
MILK
COCOA

In ¼lb and 1lb tins

NO EXTRA SUGAR OR MILK REQUIRED.
ONLY BOILING WATER.

"ELESKA" contains the cocoa together with the proper amount of sugar and milk—all ready for instant use, in powdered form. The flavor is delicious and the quality excellent. "ELESKA" wins the praises of all at first taste.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM
DHUNJIBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGHUR & Co., Princess Street.
COWASJI RUTTONJI & SON, No. 1, Inside Crawford Market, Bombay.
P. C. SHROFF & SONS, Grant Road.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LTD..
SIRDARS PALACE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

EASTER 1912.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

EASTER EGGS.

SATIN EASTER EGGS
PORCELAIN EASTER EGGS
PICTORIAL EASTER EGGS
WOOD EASTER EGGS.

in Assorted Colours and filled with Sweets and Chocolates.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS.

BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND FILLED WITH SWEETS
Box shape Chocolate EASTER EGGS to be filled with sweets.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE : "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES : OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit : Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150° in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150° " "	
Chester	125° " "	
Devoe's	125° " "	
Monkey	125° " "	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

150° "SHELL" 150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA.

150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

ANTIMALARIC RANA

The incomparable specific against MALARIC FEVERS Prepared by the Chemist.

FRANCISCO RANA OF BARI IN ITALY.

CITRATE, (by A. BRIOSCHI & Co., of MILANO) an effervescent drink for the hot weather. Very pleasing to the taste. Every Family House should stock the CITRATE ; and to travellers by Sea or Land is beneficial. Highly recommended.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

It is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 5 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE UNDERSIGNED will be pleased to give any information to friends and relatives of the late Mr. H. MAMET, Fourth Engineer, S. S. "Singu", who died at Cochin Hospital on 22nd March, 1912.

SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
Agents,
The Burmah Oil Co., Ltd.,
Taj Buildings,
Wallace Street,
Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. ARDASHIR PESTONJI DHANBHOORA of Balsar Parsee Inhabitant has contracted to SELL to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any right, title, interest or claim into or upon the said property or any part thereof either by way of sale, mortgage, lease, gift, inheritance, lien, easement, incumbrance or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the same (if any) will be considered waived and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground admeasuring 291 $\frac{8}{9}$ square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under New Survey No. 8480 together with the buildings standing thereon, Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2852, (3) Street No. 119, (B) situate on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate, at Frere Road within the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East by the unoccupied land of the Bombay Port Trust on or towards the West by the Frere Road aforesaid on or towards the North by the land in occupation of Abdul Husein Heptulla and on or towards the South by the land in occupation of Ratanshah Ardeshir Parekh.—Dated this 23rd day of March, 1912.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders and Creditors of the BANK OF BURMA, Ld., in Liquidation will be held on Wednesday next the 27th inst., at 5-30 p.m., at the Hall of the Native Share and Stockholders Association, Hummum Street, Bombay, for the purpose of considering whether in view of the abortive meeting of Shareholders at Rangoon application should not be made to the court to give effect to the resolutions passed at the General Meeting in Bombay, on the 24th February last and (2) who should be suggested as Liquidator in the event of the resignation of Mr. Holdsworth. No proxies are required.

SOHRAB R. DAVAR,
Hon. Secretary to the Bombay Committee of Shareholders and Depositors.
Davar's College of Commerce,
24, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, held this day, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 (Rupees twenty-five) per Share, was sanctioned, being payable on or after MONDAY, the 25th March, 1912, to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company, on 7th March, 1912.

Dividend Warrants will be issued on production of the Share Certificates at the Company's Registered Office, at Forbes' Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents,
The Textile Manufacturing Co., Ld.
Bombay, 7th March, 1912.

THE BOMBAY DYEING & MFG. COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held this day, a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 15 per Share was sanctioned, being payable on or after MONDAY, the 25th March, 1912, to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company, on 7th March, 1912.

Dividend Warrants will be issued on production of the Share Certificates at the Company's Registered Office, at Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort Bombay.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents.
The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co., Ld.
Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort.
Bombay, 7th March, 1912.

ELECTRICIAN.

WANTED atonce, an ELECTRICIAN to take charge of electric light plant in Karachi with 20 horse power Crossley's suction gas engine and producer. Pay Rs. 100 per month with free house. Apply in own handwriting, giving full particulars of qualifications, caste and age to.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Karachi Buildings District,
Public Works Department,
Karachi.

NOTICE.

WAGONS FOR THE EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed Tenders for the construction of WAGONS for the Eastern Bengal State Railway are invited from firms in India to reach the Office of the Secretary, Railway Board, Simla, not later than noon on MONDAY the 15th April, 1912 (at which place, time and date they will be opened) for the construction and delivery during 1912-1913 of the following wagons:—

(1) 150 Standard (5' 6") gauge Jute Wagons 27' 7" long.

(2) 150 metre (3' 3⅜") gauge bogie covered goods wagons 43 feet long. Wheels, axles etc. for these wagons will, as usual, be supplied by the Railway, the probable date of supply being September, 1912,

The 5' 6" gauge wagons should be completely constructed in the Contractor's yard and delivered at Haihati free of railway freight or other transit charges.

The metre gauge wagons should be fitted up and taken to pieces at the Contractor's yard, and then erected and delivered at Sara Ghat. The materials for those wagons will be carried free from Sealdah to Sara Ghat and necessary sidings and space for erection will be provided at Sara.

3. Delivery of completed wagons will be required at the rate of 10 Standard (5' 6") gauge and 10 metre gauge wagons per week commencing four weeks after supply of the wheels, axles, etc.

4. Specifications drawings and tender forms can be obtained on payment of Rs. 100 per cent from the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, which amount will be returned on receipt of "bona fide" tenders, but not otherwise.

5. The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, or to assign reasons for non-acceptance,

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board,
Calcutta, the 18th March, 1912.

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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. B. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

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THURSDAY, MARCH, 28TH
at 9-30 P. M.

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In aid of St. JOHN'S CHURCH (Colaba)
Organ Fund.

PROGRAMME.

1. Hymn and Triumph March from............ "Aida" Orchestra ..Verdi.
2. Song .... "The Worker" ......Gounod.
Mrs. CONRY.
3. Organ Solo..... Fantasia for Organ in C minor Op. 40....Philipp Tietz.
(1) Andante Maestoso.
(2) Allegro con Fuoco.
4. Song............ "Rebellion"............Allitsen.
Mr. H. WIDDOP.
5. War March of the Priests from .... "Athalie" Orchestra..Mendelssohn.
6. Cantata ....Jubilee Cantata.........Weber.
1. Chorus........... ...... Your thankful songs upraise.
2. Recitative and Air............... Tenor.........Happy nation, still receiving.
3. Recitative and Air .... Soprano and Tenor.....How blest is he.
4. Chorus............ ...... Woe! See the storm-clouds.
5. Recitative Soli and Chorus..... Soprano and Bass .....How fearful are the terrors.
6. Recitative....... Bass...........So once our prayer
7. Quartett and Chorus .... Wreathe into garlands.
8. Recitative....... Tenor.........Then gave each heart an answer
9. Chorus.......... ...... Father, reigning in Thy glory.

Soloists:— Mrs. Halliwell..........Soprano.
Mrs. Parry..........Contralto.
Mr. F. E. Dunn ....Tenor
Mr. Edwin Gellett.......Bass.
Orchestra H. E. the Governor's Band.
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Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Byculla, 21st March, 1912.

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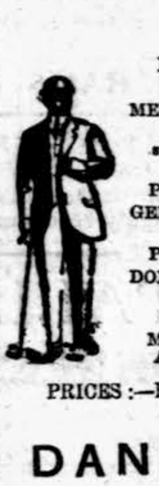

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Friday, 29th.—JULIUS CÆSAR.
SATURDAY, 30th.—Matinee:—THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.
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The above is now on view from 12 a.m. to 4 p.m.

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TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT, & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 4 Imperial, Mansions, Cuffe Parade, Colaba very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, dining table and chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawing-room sofas and chairs, cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oliographs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron beadsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table hanging lamps rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of C. B. Woolford, Esq.

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BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at "Pabaney House," on ground floor, opposite the Cooperage, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, cabinet, table ornaments, pictures, wall clocks, one cottage piano by Winkelman Weig, drawing-room suite, sideboard, dumbwaiter, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing, chest-of-drawers, wash-hand and dressing table, one rubber tyred victoria, one Arab horse and one set single harness, etc., the property of D. M. Inglis, Esqr.

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MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 p. m. (S.T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 2-5, 9—15, 17, 19, case No. 321; 323; 324; 325, at the junction of Shaikh Memon Street, and Carnac Road and Abdool Rehman Street, and Shaikh Memon Street.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 25th March, 1912.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sets of drawing-room, suite of sofas, and chairs, zoonda almyrah, side-boards, screens, iron safes, phonographs with records, pianos, cupboards, chairs, single and double door almyrahs, easy chairs, &c., &c.

4 Typewriters of Petersburgh, Densmore, Sun and Hammond makers.

1-9 Stops organ, in good order.

10 Volumes Chambers Encyclopædia.

7 Volumes Encyclopædia Dictionary and 3 binoculars.

AT 3-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mr. W. Brough Simpson, such as 2 cases fruit knives and forks, 2 cases fish knives and forks by Treacher & Co., Ld., 1 plated dinner gong, claret jugs, spoons, forks and a large lot of silverware such as mirrors, frames, fancystands &c., &c.

At 3 p.m., (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred shigram.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esqr., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Abdul Tyeb Gulam Hoosein, an Insolvent—

1 handsome rubber-tyred vis-a-vis with a young bay Arab horse and harness.

The property of a gentleman:—

1 Darraque double cylinder, about 12 h. p. 4 seated magneto ignition motor car, in running order.

1 10-12 h. p. 2 cylinder old Touring body back door hood. Clement Boyard Motor Car, battery ignition with lamps, tools, complete in good running order.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS, TOYS, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esquire, the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Dinsha B. Mody, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction opposite the Crawford Markets TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 26th inst at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) a large lot of fancy goods such as albums, bags, brushes, cricket kit, fancy embroidery fans, flower vases, lady's companion, money purses, Briggs Crewel papers, photo frames, platedware, stationery, time pieces, toys and dolls, parlour games, paper lanterns, sliding door glass cupboards, etc.

The above will be sold in small lots to suite buyers and is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Naran Dhuru Street or Barbhaya Moholla, out of Fort.

H. C. O. O. C. J. Suit No. 155 of 1909.
Madhawrao Shivshanker and others......Plaintiffs.
vs.
Harischandra Sunderlal and others......Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Madhavrao Shivshanker Jinabhai Narandas, Vithal Parshotam, Damoder Maneckchand, Morarji Tricumjee, Oodhavji Miths and Purshotam Padamsey Kaku, the seven out of the eight Trustees, appointed under the Consent Decree herein, dated the 1st day of April, 1911, and in pursuance of the direction contained in the consent order herein, dated the 29th day of January, 1912, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the 4th day of April 1912 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) the following valuable landed property at the premises:

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Naran Dhuru Street, containing by admeasurement 110 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under "B" Ward No. 852, Street No. 85-87 and bounded as follows:—On the East by sweeper's passage, on the West by the afore-said Naran Dhuru Street, on the North by the property of Soonderlal Vasram alias Gandia Maharaj and on the South by the property of Goredhandas Vanmalidas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Tyabjee Dayabhai & Co., attorneys for the above-named first Trustee, Mr. Madhavrao Savshanker, and Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia & Co., Attorneys for the rest of Trustees, at their respective addresses at 15, Esplanade Road, Fort, and at No.57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 25th March 1912.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.
Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—
CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Princes Street.
LONDON: 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total funds exceed......£21,000,000.

A BONUS

has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries.
KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED Energetic and Influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MARCH 22.] [BOMBAY, MARCH 23.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	77 7-8	1-8	
do. Rentes ...	93 3-4		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94	1-4	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities ...	84 5-16	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London ...	26 15-16	1-8	
do. 2 months' hence ...	26 15-16	1-8	
Bar Silver in New York ...	58 1-2	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25 25	01	
do. do. at Berlin ...	20 44 1-2		01
do. do. New York ...	4 87 1-4		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	3 1-2	since	
do. Short London Bills	8th Feb.		
3 months' sight ...	3 1-2		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	3 3-8	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 1-8	unchgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	3 1-4	unchgd	

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£150,000
Bar Gold to Bombay	£300,000
Sovereigns to Bombay	£10,000
Silver to Shanghai	£15,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	...Steady. Moderate business.
Futures	... Quiet
Manchester	...Quiet—Steady.
Total Sales	... 7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500 „
Imports	... 22,000 „
Mid-Americans	... 6·11+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 9 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-Apr.	April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·86	5·85	5·85	5·84	5·82
+02	+01	+01	+01	unchgd.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·79	5·75	5·72	5·69
+01	unchgd	unchgd	+01

New York official noon call May 10.38 ; July 10-49.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 10-75 ; July 10-77.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	... 72,000
Receipts at U. S. last year	... 10,000
Exports to Great Britain	... 20,000
Exports to Continent	... 22,000
Spot Cotton—	10·55 unchgd.

Futures—Month of May 10·54+16 } Advanced on foreign buying and declines on commission house liquidation.
Futures—Month of July 10·66+17

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	...10 5-8 unchgd
Futures—Month of May	... 10·74+02
Do. do July	... 10·74+02
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Firm.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of cotton at U. S. Ports	200,000
Do. exports to Great Britain	78,000
Do. do. to France and Continent	109,000
Do. do. to Japan	32,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	1,029,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	490,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—

	Bales.
Total actual Exports	15,000
do Forwarded	98,000
do Imports	141,000
do Stocks	1,196,000
Stock of Cotton in London	2,650

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	d 4 14-16
F. G. Bengal M. G.	d 5
Fine Bengal M. G.	d 5 2-16
Good Bhownagger	d 5 3-16
F. G. Bhownagger	d 5 5-16
Fine Bhownagger	d 5 7-16
Fine M. G. Bhownagger	d 5 7-16
Good Oomras M. G.	d 5 4-16
F. G. Oomras M. G.	d 5 6-16
Fine Oomras M. G.	d 5 8-16
Good M. G. Oomras	d 5 4-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	d 5 8-16
Good Broach	d 5 7-16
F. G. Broach	d 5 19-32
Fine Broach	d 5 12-16
Good Khandeish	d 5 2-16
F. G. Khandeish	d 5 4-16
Fair Red Coconada C. I. F. London	d 4 11-16
Coconada Ginned C I F London	d 4 3-4
Westerns G. M. C I F London	d 5 5-16

Liverpool, Mar. 22.

Tone Dhooties	...	Quieter.
Tone Shirtings	do	do
Weft American " 54"	...	11
Weft Egyptian " 80 "	...	16 1-4
Tone Cloths	...	Firm but only small business doing.

Tone—Market Firm.	
Weft Egyptian " 32 "	11
Twist " 36 "	9 7-8
Twist " 42 "	11 1-8
Twist American " 60"	14 1-2
Twist Egyptian " 60"	15 7-8
Twist Egyptian " 80"	20 1-4
40s Banner Mill Twist	10 1-2
Geo Mayall's Yarn	10 3-8
F. G. F. Tinnevelly—Liverpool C I F	5 1-2
Buyers or Sellers	Buyers.
Months	April-May.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months—
Do. Name of Ports—
Wheat White Karachi ... 39 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months—Mar.-April.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 39 1-4 unchgd.
Do Months—Mar.-April—London—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... ... 38 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Month—March—Sellers.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... ...
Do. Months— ... .

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

New-South Wales ... ... 38 1-4+1-2
Do. Months—Mar.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 48 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months— ... Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ......
Brown Cawnpore ... 44 1-2 + 1-2
Do. Months—May.-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...65 1-4—1-4.
Do. Month—Mar.-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta... ... 69 9 + 3 1-2d.
Do Months ... April-June.—London—Business done—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...58 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Mar.-Apr.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£ 6-16-9 +0-0-6—Mar.-Apr.—Hull—Sellers—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... —14 5-8 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 5 11-2+1-2d. Mar.-Apr.—Value—Firm.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	£ 77 1-2 + 2-4.
Yellow Metal	d 6 11-16+1-16
Standard Copper G M B	£ 66 7-8+3-4

FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals ... Nominal

ARRIVALS—
" Mansuri."

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 18 9 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—A little business doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 15 1-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ... May.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened easier. Closed steady.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 19 10 1-2—3-4d.
Months of Shipments ...Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull and nothing doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 17 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... March.-Value
Tone—Quiet.
Javas Sugar—Unchanged. Only limited business.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [23RD MARCH 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
5 Boxes Sovs...	Rs. 3,75,000	Alexandria	Mercantile Bank
2 Boxes Sovs...	33,000	do	National Bank
264 Bars Silver...	5,25,000	London	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 21st Mar., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	6	6,418
B B and C I Railway ...	4	4,752

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened quiet at 1s. 4 1 1-6d. T. T. 1s. 4 3-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. To-day being mail day little fresh business has been offering. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. June
Do. do France	...171 1-2
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...141 3-4
Shanghai „	...195 3-4
Japan „	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened unchanged at 96 for Cash and the Settlement and has remained at the same rate during the day with only a small business doing.

We quote :—

Cash ...	Rs.	96	0	0
Settlement ...	„	96	0	0

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London close 1-8 higher both for ready and forward, the price in both cases being 26 15-6. New York was 1-4 up at 58 1-2. The local market has been very steady and closing rates are as under. Bar gold is also steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs	23	14	9
Australian „ ...	„	23	14	9
Sovereigns „ ...	„	15	0	0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	„	71	3	0
„ 1st Settlement ...	„	71	5	0
„ 2nd „ ...	„	68	5	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Private advices to hand this morning advised closing quotations for futures in New York as one point lower, while Reuter's telegram reported an advance of 17 and 18 points. The local market opened steady with good Broach at Rs. 272. During the morning the price kept at this level, but at Colaba there was again a firmer feeling and the rate advanced to Rs. 273 1-2. Closing prices are as under. For ready cotton the enquiry is very moderate and is confined to high-class lots, while inferior quality is more or less neglected.

QUOTATIONS :—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	279	March
Good M G Broach ...	„	273 1-2	„
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	„	286	„
Fine M G Nagpur ...	„	284	„
Fine M G Dhamangaon ...	„	278	„
F. G. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	„	273	„
Fine M G Khandeish ...	„	261	„
F. G. H. G. Khandeish ...	„	255	„
Fine M G Bengal ...	„	250	„
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	„	242	„
Good H. G. Westerns ...	„	270-1	Apr.-May.
Good M. G. Westerns ...	„	276	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	„	298	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	Barely steady.
Estimated Sales	5,000 bales
Total Imports	5,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-April.	Apl-May.	May-June
5·87	5·86	5·86
+01	+01	+01
June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·85	5·83	5·80
+01	+01	+01
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·76	5·73	5·70
+01	+01	+01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is quiet and prices both for ready and forward are easier.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	11	10	6	R.T.
April.-May	„	11	7	0	R.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is steady. We Quote :—

Brown Delhi A.-M.	Rs.	7	18	0	R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore]	„	8	4	6	R.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Steadier.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	56	0	0
Mughi	„	55	0	0
Red Jubbalpore	„	52	8	0
Black Kutai	„	47	8	0
Yellow Hingunghat	„	60	0	0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Firm. We quote :—
Ap.-May ... ... Rs. 11 5 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 35 0 0
Forward ... „ 7 1 6 R. T.

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready. ...Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS —
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—
Bold... ... Rs. 43 0 0
Small ... Rs. 41 12 0

WHEAT :—
The market firm. We quote :—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 5 6 R. T.
„ Delhi A.-M. ... „ 5 5 9 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,790
Bank of India	63 1-2
Eastern Bank	80 X D
Indian Specie	50 1-2

MILLS.

David	426 1-4
Kohinoor	755
Manockji Petit	2,445
Standard	1,232 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	150
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	176
Colaba Land and Mill	1,320
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	16 X D
Treacher & Co	480

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley...	525 C D

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 4 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	15,349 bales
Wheat	4,520 cwts.
Linseed	19,347 „
Rapeseed	5,863 „
Gingellyseed	1,109 „
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	3,758 „
Castorseed	8,010 „
Rice	5,125 „
Myrabollams	9,586 „
Cottonseed	9,059 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	5,217 „
Joowar	2,465 „
Maize	1,972 „

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, MAR. 23.] [BOMBAY, MAR. 24.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	77 15-16	1-16	
3 do. Rentes ...	94	1-4	
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan...	94	unchgd	
do. Govt. Securities...	84 5-16	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London ...	26 13-16		1-8
do. 2 months' hence...	26 13-16		1-8
do. in New York ...	58 1-4		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris.	25 25	unchgd	
do. at Berlin...	20 45	1-2	
do. at New York...	4 87 1-4		
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 1-2	since	
do. Short London	8th Feb.		
Bills, 3 months' sight.	3 7-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	3 5-16		1-16
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3		1-8
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-4	unchgd	

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32.

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	... unchgd fair demand.
Futures	... Quiet.
Total Sales	... a9,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	1,000 „
Imports	... 5,000 „
Mid-Americans	... 6·11—unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 9—unchgd

a including 4,000 late yesterday.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-April.	April-May	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·86	5·86	5·85	5·84	5·83
unchgd	+01	unchgd	unchgd	+01

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·79	5·76	5·73	5·71
unchgd	+01	+01	+02

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports	... 26,000
Receipts at „ last year	... .
Exports to Great Britain	... 18,000
Exports to Continent	... 14,000
Spot Cotton—	... 10·65+10

Futures—Month of May. 10·37+09 } Advanced on unfavourable weather reports and on Southern buying of futures in the local market.
Futures—Month of July 10·48+08

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 10 5-8
Futures month of May.	... 10·80 + 08
Futures month of July	... 10·81 + 07
Tone of Spot Cotton	... firm.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Total in Sight ...	13,750,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ...	357,000
East Indian do	106,000
American do	4,454,000
Other do	61,000
Total Sales	43,000
East Indian sales	100
Total Speculation	1,000
Do. Exportation	3,000
East Indian Export	Nil
Do. Indian Stock	3,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer ...	1,800
Do. Actual Exports	Nil.
Do. Week's Imports	Nil.
Do. Speculation ...	Nil.
Americans Afloat ...	370,000
East Indian	13,000
Total afloat	413,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar. ......
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Wheat White Karachi ...39 3-4
Do. Months—Mar.-Apr.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ...39 1-4
Do. Month—Mar.-Apr.—London.
Tone—Quiet but steady,

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs ... unchgd.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... .
Do. Months— ... .

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... unchgd.
New South Wales ... ...

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... 48 3-4
Do. Months— ... Apr.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports— Antwerp—Done.
Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Brown Cawnpore ... 44 1-4]
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 64 3-4]
Do. Months—Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 57 3-4
Do. Months—Mar.-Apr.—Hamburg.
Do. Name of Ports—Sellers.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-17-0 Mar.-Apr.—Hull—Nearest—Value.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 14 5-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 5 1 1-2 Mar-Apr.—Value—Quiet.

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags ... 18 9 —Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment ...May-Aug.
Tone—Quiet and unchanged.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p. c. ... 15 Sellers.
Months of Shipments ... May.
Tone—Quiet very little business.
E A B & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 19 10 1-2
Months of Shipments ...Apr.-Aug—Sellers.
Tone—Nothing doing.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...17—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Mar.
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—Quiet at previous quotations.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 23.

FOR LONDON.

Mooltan s—147 casks skins, Nizamudin and Co.

FOR HULL.

Zamora s—3,125 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji ; 6,000 cwts castorseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 16,000 cottonseed W. Bacher.

Hatumet s—4,000 cwts cottonseed W. Bacher.

FOR FIUME.

Cleopatra s—550 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR ANTWERP.

Hatumet s—524 cwts linseed, L. Dreyfus: 7,500 cwts linseed maize, L. Dreyfus ; 4,000 cwts linseed. 2,000 cwts maize, K. Devchand and Co.

Beethoven s—1,636 cwts barley, L. Dreyfus ; 165 bales cotton waste, S. Canji ; 110 bales cotton, Bombay Coy; 2,000 cwts maize R. Devchand and Co ; 252 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros. 4,000 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros.; 1,500 cwts myrabollams, S. Cooverji and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed S. Nagindas.

Gramsbergen s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed J. Fachiri.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trifles s—186 cwts gum, Arabic S. Cooverji and Co; 4,000 cwts bones, R. Kadarbhoy.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Gramsbergen s—9,000 cwts grain 13,300 cwts barley, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Trifles s—2,000 cwts barley, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lord Stanley s—2,000 cwts groundnuts, S Cooverji and Co; 624 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2000 cwts linseed, S Nagindas.

Batisear s—2000 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand and Co; 9,738 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros ; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Batiscan s—16 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 50 bales cotton, Prier-de-Soans and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—456 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 220 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR GENOA.

Corinthic s—10 cwts karaiyaseed, E Oomersey,

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—500 bales twist, M B Kaisha; 184 cwts gum olibanum, P Jethabhoy; 5 bales cotton drill, Jaffer and Sons; 33 cwts sharkfins, V Ooka; 126 cwts sharkfins, A Chhagla; 131 cwts sharkfins, E Moledina.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—300 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Assaye s 300—bales cotton Ralli Bros.
Begum s—72 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Begum s—200 bales cotton B N Ginwalla and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Begum s—500 bales cotton. M B Kaisha.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MARCH 23.

The depression from the west remains shallow now, and, in crossing the Punjab, has given several falls of snow and rain in the extreme north. Sonemarg reports one and a half inches of rain. The temperature is well above the normal in the Punjab and Rajputana. Some further light falls of rain have occurred in Eastern Bengal and Assam. The forecast shows a further precipitation in Kashmir and an extension on the eastwards along the Western Himalayas. Some rainfall appears likely in the South of the Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 23rd OF MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 23rd March, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in excess over the whole division ; day temperature is also above normal at Multan, Sirsa and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme western districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in excess at Agra and in defect at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputna.—Skies are lighly to moderately clouded in east Rajputana and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess in Rajputana night temperature is also above normal in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is generally in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in defect at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in excess at Hyderabad and Poona and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in excess at most stations.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry. There has been an increase of cloud in the Punjab, east Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces and in the south of the Peninsula.

Isolated thunderstorms are possible in Malabar, Mysore and the Madras Deccan, and isolated duststorms in Rajputana, the Punjab and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 23rd March, was 29·909 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 3 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE Women's Industrial Council, which has its head-quarters in that well-known building, 7 John Street, Adelphi, the home of other artistic developments of the national life, pursues the even tenor of its way, doing all it can to educate in various directions the women of the working class, of whose interests the Council never loses sight. It has now issued, with the imprimatur of Marguerite Fedden, a First Class Diplomee in housecraft, four useful pamphlets, teaching in the plainest language "How to cook a Simple Meal," "How to do the Weekly Mending", "the Weekly Wash," "How to Clean a House," and how to do simple feats in upholstery and machinery. These pamphlets are published at one penny each, a price that places them within the reach of every one, and being the results of real work performed in households, the counterpart of the homes of artisans and poor people, are certain to be of practical daily use and benefit to women who desire to make their homes comfortable and orderly, two very necessary foundations for the happiness of themselves and their husbands. The information given in each of the little books is clearly imparted, no room is left for mistakes, the reason for every proceeding is plainly stated as well as the way in which an economical and thrifty person can make most odds and ends serve some necessary or useful purpose. The training given in large technical establishments is too often on so great scale that it has little bearing on the daily wants of a small and poor household, though it was originally for their benefit that such training was started. It became in practice too often like teaching people how to conduct wholesale trading, and when the course was ended, the learners found too late that the rules did not apply in any comprehensible form to the small retail business that life meant for them. Miss M. Fedden and the Women's Industrial Association should have a marked success with these text-books, for the compiler manifestly puts herself in the places of those she desires to instruct. Two of the pamphlets, those on cooking and cleaning, have run to a third edition and their scope has been enlarged.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

COCHIN.

DEATH.

MAMET H.—March 21, Fourth Engineer, S. S. "Singu", at Cochin Hospital.

INDIA.

DEATH.

HUBBARD—March 15, at Mysore, John Aylmer Hubbard, of Faith Estate, Kutta, Coorg, aged 55 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana Tennis, Mixed Doubles, handicap final.
Coronation Cinematograph New Picture Palace, Sandhurst Road.
Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "The man who makes the best of best opportunities is apt to get the best of obstacles."

LORD REAY LECTURES.—Dr. Constancio Coutinho's second lecture which was unavoidably postponed will be delivered at 5-30 p.m. in the lecture theatre, Grant Medical College, to-day.

SCOTTISH ORPANANAGE.—The Committee of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage have much pleasure in acknowledging a donation of four hundred rupees from a Fund subscribed by a number of sportsmen of Bombay, Poona and Calcutta to the memory of the late Mr. E. J. Chard, Turf Accountant, through Mr. Hormusji Bezonji Bharucha, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Fund.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A TRAM CAR.—A Mahomedan boy, named Abdul Bakar Abdul, aged 5, residing in Kandia Street, was running across Grant Road, when he was knocked down by tram car No. 112, in charge of driver No. 239. The boy's left hand was crushed and he was removed to hospital, where the hand had to be amputated at the wrist. He was detained for treatment.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of a labourer, named Kundla Vithu. The evidence showed that a number of labourers were working at an excavation at Worli on Friday, when a large quantity of earth from the top of the hill suddenly gave way, burying the deceased. When extricated, he was found dead. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

PRESENTATION OF DURBAR MEDALS.—A pleasing function took place in Poona on the 23rd instant when Durbar Medals awarded by H. E. the Viceroy at the request of the Director-General, Post Office of India, were presented by Mr. W. A. Roussac, Inspector-General, R.M.S., Western Circle, Poona, to the following Officers for good work done by them in connection with the Durbar and Royal Visit.—F. J. Baker, P.A. to I.G., R.M.S., and Sg. Western Circle ; Ruttonshaw D. Kalapesi, Superintendent, R.M.S., W Dn., Ahmedabad ; Darashaw P. Dewan, Superintendent, R.M.S., B Dn. Poona, and Jeewan Nath Dar, Superintendent, R.M.S , J. Dn., Ajmer.

DEATH FROM NATURAL CAUSES.—At the Morgue on Saturday, Mr. G. P. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Bujarang Balaji, a police sepoy, doing duty at Parel Road in the E. Division. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, who was about forty years of age, was found suffering from fever on Friday. His wife advised him not to go on duty that day, but he insisted on doing so. He attended the morning roll-call and shortly after answering to his name he felt giddy and sat down. Asked by his Jamadar if he would go to hospital, he said he would do so the next day if the fever still continued. He was then told to go and sit in a house on the Parel Road and to keep watch, as a search warrant was going to be executed there. He accompanied the complainant to the house and sat there. In the afternoon the complainant heard him gasping. He died shortly after. The post-mortem examination showed that the death was due to heart failure caused by fever, possibly plague. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

BOMANJEE PETIT PARSI G. HOSPITAL.—The Honorary Secretaries beg to announce the following contributions towards the abovenamed Hospital: Amount previously acknowledged, Rs.18,97,001-14-3; From the Trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia, C. I. E., payable in 5 years by monthly instalments of Rs. 2,560 each, Rs. 1,50,000 ; The Zoroastrian Anjuman of Shanghai, Rs. 25,000 ; Mr. Nusserwanji Dady N. Dadyrett, Rs. 1,000 ; The Trustees of the late Mr. Dady Maneckji Limji Charity, Rs. 500; Mr. Phirozeshaw M. Dalal in commemoration of the Navjote of his children, Rs. 500 ; Amount sent direct to the Parsee Panchayet :—Bai Meherbai Pallonji Pavdi on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of her late daughter Bai Jerbai, wife of Mr. Shapurji Behramji Katrak, who died on Roj 15, Maha 6, 1274, Rs. 101 ; Mr. Dinshaw Hormusji Batliwalla in memory of his late daughter Bai Motibai, wife of Mr. Jehangir Edulji Bisni, who died on 3-12-1911, Rs. 50 ; From the estate of the late Mr. Framji Ruttonji Umrigar in the Oothamna Ceremony of his grand-son, Mr. Savaksha Sorabji Umrigar, who died on 30-12-1911, Rs. 25 ; In said memory of a deceased from P. S. S, Rs. 20 : From the amount subscribed by Mr. Kharsedji Dadabhoy Chothia and relatives in the Oothamna Ceremony of Bai Shrinbai, wife of Mr. Cowasji Rustomji Billimoria, who died on Roj 28, Maha 5, 1281 (K. K. M.), Rs. 10; In pious memory of the monthly ceremony of the late Bai Dinbai Hormusji Columbowalla from a relative Roj Marespand Maha Sherewar,) Rs. 5, making a total of Rs. 20,74,217-14-3.

KELVIN MEMORIAL.

SIR,—It seems probable that there are many of your Engineer-readers who have heard nothing of the proposal contained in the following letter from the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers and that some of them, on learning of it through your columns, may wish to contribute. Should there be any such, I hope they will send their cheques not to me but to the Secretary of the Institution direct.—Yours, etc.,

FRANCIS J. E. SPRING.

Madras, March 21.

Your colleagues on the Council of the Institution have had under consideration the erection in Westminster Abbey of a Memorial Window to the late Lord Kelvin, as a distinguished Engineer, long associated with The Institution as a Member, Member of Council, the Honorary Member, and concerned most prominently with the advancement of science and its application to enterprises of world-wide importance. They have ascertained that the Dean and Chapter would welcome the addition of such a window to those erected in the North Aisle as memorials of eminent engineers, of which that to Sir Benjamin Baker was the latest.

It is not doubted that many members of The Institution in the British Dominions and Colonies, as well as in other parts of the world, would wish to take part in this tribute to an eminent engineer and man of science.

It is estimated that the cost of the window would be about £1,200; and, as it is probable that the number of subscribers would be large, it is thought that, generally, individual subscriptions need not exceed £ 2.

Your colleagues on the Council trust that they may have the advantage of your co-operation and influence among such of our members as you have opportunity to approach on the subject.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "City of Calcutta," March 25.

The Ellerman Line s. s. "City of Calcutta," Commander A. J. Elliott will sail from the stream to-day. The medical inspection of passengers will be held at the Ballard Pier at 11 a. m., on the same day. Native servants must be at the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a. m. for the purpose of disinfection. The following is the list of passengers :—

BOMBAY TO SUEZ.

Baird, Mr A E
Burges Rev B, Mrs and 2 children

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Atherton, Mr A E.
Bell, Major Mrs and child.
Graham, Mr J.
Graham, Mrs.
Grimston, Lt-Col S and Mrs and 2 children.
Gulterman, Mr.
Newnham, Lt-Col A and Mrs.
Owen, Lt W
Wilson, Mr W H and Mrs.

KARACHI TO MARSEILLES.

Gray, Miss Eva E.
Patch, Major F R and Mrs
Seaton, Capt F D R

BOMBAY TO LONDON via MARSEILLES.

Alexander, Major H S and Mrs
Astley, Capt H L
Aynsley, Mr J
Bell, Major H R
Browne, Mr R J and Mrs
Coggan, Mrs S
Dudley. Capt L G and Mrs
Dunlop, Lt-Col H H
Davise, Mr
Fasten, Lt-Col W H and Mrs
Field, Mr W P
Hebblethwaite, Mr H P
Ivens, Capt H T C
Kaith, Lt G T Elphinstone and Mrs
Kelly, Mr and Mrs J
Lloyd, Mr J
McCoy. Miss
Menicoll, Capt A
Newbold, Lt-Col A W
Robert, Lt E D
Sanderson, Major W D
Sanderson, Miss
Stephen. Mrs P C
Stewart, Lt W P
Watkins, Col L G

KARACHI TO LONDON via MARSEILLES.

Bell, Mrs
Cannell, Mrs
Foy, Mr E R and Mrs
Foy, Mr, E
Keogh, Capt J H
Minchin, Mrs
Plowden, Mrs, inft and nurse
Wortley. Mrs, Stuart and maid

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Bray. Mrs, inft, child nurse
Butcher Miss
Cnitty, Col W W, Mrs, child and nurse
Elstol, Miss F A
Hall, Capt E O and Mrs
Hebblethwaite, Mrs, inft and nurse
Leftwich, Mrs and child
Lillington, Mrs, inft, 2 children and ayah
Lindsay, Miss
Milne, Mrs C E and child
Page, Mrs T J, inft, child and ayah
Phipps. Miss
Robinson, Mrs W H B, 2 children inft and nurse
Steer, Capt H
Stephen's Mrs, child and nurse
Templer, Major C F Mrs inft and nurse
Vaughan, Mr J G, Mrs and child
Watts, Mrs Brian
Wood, Mr and Mrs H A

KARACHI TO LIVERPOOL.

Bowen, Mrs and inft
Chesney. Lt C O
Cole, Mrs Maule
Sharples, Mr, Mrs and child
Smith, Mr. Leslie. Mrs. Miss and child

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 20.

A report from Aurangabad states that H. H. the Nizam has a second time been obliged to abandon his trip to Bombay, and that he is likely to return to the capital by the 1st proximo. It is added that His Highness is of late not keeping the very best of health. The 26th instance is the 46th (according to the Hijri year 47th) birthday anniversary of the late Nizam, and it is expected that a Jareedah Extraordinary will announce that the day be recognised as a general holiday.

Hitherto a certain number of boys who were resident pupils of the Nizam College were granted a scholarship of Rs. 125 per head monthly, but which, it is understood, is now reduced to Rs. 75 and an increase of Rs. 25 each has been allowed to the Musahib-Zadas attending the Madras-i-Aiza (City Noble School) to which a boarding school is being added for the benefit of the so-called Musahibzadas who are said to have some sort of distant connexion or relationship with the royal family.

The Hon'ble the Resident has been pleased to direct that Mr. F. C. Crawford, while continuing to perform the duties of a District Superintendent, shall, in future. be designated Deputy Inspector-General in charge of the Hyderabad Railway Police.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Fleetwood Pinhey, C.S.I., C.I.E., Resident at Hyderabad, has been gazetted Honorary Colonel of the H. V. Rifles, vice Sir Charles Stuart Bayley, K.C.S.I., resigned.

In the Residency Orders of the 15th instant, the law regulating the import, transport, sale, and possession of drugs such as morphia, coca, cocaine and cocaine substitutes in the areas of the Hyderabad State, is published; and in this connection two important items have been clearly defined which will act as a soothing deterrent on some folk who hitherto used to put up as druggists and medical practitioners. A "licensed druggist" is a person who deals in European medicines and drugs as a means of livelihood and has been licensed with the approval of the local Medical Faculty to sell morphia preparations or cocaine and its substitutes ; and a "medical practitioner" is defined as a graduate in medicine of a recognised University in India, Europe or America, or a medical practitioner eligible for registration on the Medical Register published under the sanction of the General Council of medical education and registration of the United Kingdom, a medical subordinate in Government employment, including a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, a duly qualified dentist entitled to be entered in the Dentists' section of the Medical Register aforesaid and any Medical Officer in private employment not included in the above list whom the Resident or such other officer as he may appoint in this behalf, may direct to be admitted to the privileges of a medical practitioner. Any contravention of the law relating to the sale and possession of intoxicating drugs will be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one year or a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

Within the last few days the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways have lost the services of two able officials. By the death of Mr. M. Joseph, Traffic Inspector, a void has been made which would be hard to fill. The deceased was a capable and strict officer. Equally so of Mr. C. P. George it may be said, who was the Loco and Carriage Superintendent and has now retired after 21 years' connection with the Railway Company. Mr. Ducane, Chief Accountant and Auditor, and Mr. F. Watts, Traffic Inspector, have gone home on furlough leave.

Mr. Brian-Egerton, C.I.E., has obtained from the Nizam's Government the services of three officials as his assistants for duty on the Paigah Estates. Nawab Russool Yar Jang (Superintendent, Court of Wards) has been attached to the Paigah of Lady Vicar-ul-Umra ; Mr. Ahmed Ali (an Assistant to the Financial Secretary) to the Paigah of the late Sir Asman Jah ; and Mr. Syed Akeel Bilgrami (Second Taluqdar of Nizamabad) to the Paigah of the late Nawab Sir Khurshid Jah.

THE Hindu College, Delhi, has complied with the condition of the Punjab University Syndicate that the balance of the cost of its building should be paid before the University grant of five thousand rupees was made. The grant will be utilised for building and equipping a science laboratory attached to the college.

IT is understood that in connection with administrative changes the following postings will be made :— Mr. Sweet to be Chief Engineer and Public Works Secretary, Assam ; Mr. Gardiner to hold similar appointment in Behar and Orissa and Mr. Butler to be Secretary for Irrigation in that Province. Mr. Finmore will remain in Bengal, Mr. Manners-Smith will proceed to Burma as Public Works Secretary in succession to Mr. F. G. G. White who is about to retire.

Another Miracle.

The miracles performed by Little's Oriental Balm are almost countless. Men and women who have become crippled by the horrible agonies of Rheumatism are throwing away crutches, canes and bandages and walking free with the elastic step of youth.

Rheumatism in the back or shoulders, in the arms or legs can be instantly relieved and cured by the application of Little's Oriental Balm well rubbed in. Don't allow your joints to become stiff—don't let your muscles ache—don't permit your life to be made miserable when this proven remedy will drive all the pain away !

If you have tried other so-called remedies without relief, remember that Little's Oriental Balm has a wonderful record for curing cases where all else has failed. It will cure your Rheumatism.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

Tired Feeling ?

Prof. JAMES'
Electro-Tonic Pearls.

The ideal, natural, positive remedy for that tired feeling.
Gives a good appetite, makes you strong. Makes you feel good and look good.
Makes rich, red blood.
Builds up run down systems, increases vital force, clears mentality.
Corrects all faults of stomach, blood, liver and bowels.
The finest tonic medicine for old and young.
For workers or thinkers.
For students and the aged.
A very pleasant medicine that any one can take.

Price Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 Pills.

Rs. 5-8-0 for 3 bottles.

Eyes Exposed to Sun, Wind, Dust and Smoke Need Murine. Its Soothing, Health Restoring Influences Appeal to Autoists, Tourists, Railroad Men, Mechanics, Firemen and Students.

Murine Eye Remedy. Two drops—no smarting—Feels fine.

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EYESIGHT SPECIALIST,
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SIGHT TESTING RETINOSCOPICALLY.

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Highest Credentials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M. V O., Lt.-Col. Foreman, R. A. M. C., P. M. O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M. D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.

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INSTANT RELIEF.

Agents :—H. TREACHER & Co.
Bombay & Poona.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. & O. Co.'s mail steamer Persia 4,158 tons, Captain W. H. Haughton, sailed on Saturday for London with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Castle Moor, 2,403 tons, Captain P. G. Angus, sailed on Saturday for Genoa, with a general cargo.

The steamer Tjomo, 899 tons, Captain O. Danielsen, sailed on Saturday for Antwerp via Algiers, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Sangola, 5,184 tons, Captain C. Scott, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Rangoon with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S. N. Co.'s steamer Nairung, 2,862 tons Captain G. Park, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

The steamer Southvile, 2,266 tons, Captain G. Kerr, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Port Said in ballast.

The steamer Dyteric, 4,105 tons, Captain J. Findly, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Inanilla, with ballast.

The German East Africa Line steamer Praesident, 2,086 tons, Captain P. Bremer, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Daressalam via intermediate ports, with a general cargo.

The steamer Kaithmoor, 1,990 tons, Captain A Peterson, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Alexandria, with ballast.

The steamer Bahrein, 1,403 tons, Captain F. C. Broome, arrived in harbour from Persian Gulf with a general cargo and passengers.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's., steamer Caledonien, Captain Melber sailed on Saturday for Noumea via Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's., steamer Lhasa 950 tons Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's., steamer Palamcotta, 2207 tons Captain H. M. Cutbush sailed on Saturday for Zanzibar with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Beme, 1,899 tons Captain J Younger sailed on Saturday for Rangoon with, general cargo.

The steamer Corinthic, 2355 tons Captain E. Woodhead, sailed on Sunday for Genoa and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 23.

Bilbster	2790	Cantell	......	......
Braziliana	2438	Snowden	......	......
Baron Dalmoney	3899	Hay		W & A G & Co
Dwarka	75	Moxon		M M & Co
Gallia	555	Wratt	repairing	J Mackintosh & Co
Hoseinee	993	D'Lorne		Bo & P S N Co
H M S Highflyer		Dick		R N Flagship
H M S Proserpine		Hill		R Navy
Koweit	2336	Coates		H S N Co
Kuala	360	McLarin	11-3	K N & Co
Malda	1250	Rambe		M M & Co
Newenfels	3542	Reckel		W & A G & Co
Norkoowa	1074	Jones		M M & Co
Nourel-Bahr	212	Nacoda	Arab	S N Co
Oolobaria	3436	Ramage		M M & Co
R I M S		Dalhousie	Vines	R I M
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean		Shah S N Co
Saifi	565	Morin		Arab S N Co
Somali	2550	Kasoa		A S & Co
Southvill	2266	Kerr	......	......

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Assaye	4339	Cockman	Shanghai	26-3	P & O Co
B Hatumet	2584	Peters			J M & Co
C&B Montebello	2770	Croft			J F & Co
D & E Itria	3300	Haneywood	Calcutta	27-3	M M & Co
F Batiscan	2650	Griffiths	Dunkirk	26-3	K N & Co
M Himalaya	3706	Jenkins	Calcutta		P & O Co
O Zimora	2042	Lesie			W & A Graham & Co
P Trifels	2970	Eggert			W & A G & Co
Q Naderi	1161	Hughes	Jeddah	28-3	Bo & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
2 Sangola	3348	Scott			M M & Co
3 Begum	2946	McNicoll			T M & Co
4 Glenfinlas	1996	Edwardes			K N & Co
5 Lord Stanley	3054	Clibborn			W & A G & Co
6 Steimturm	5248	Elbo	Calcutta	30-3	W & A G & Co
7 Cleopat a	2129	Crick	Trieste		A L S N Co
8 Gramsbergen	4982	Goot	Antwerp	1-4	T Morrison & Co
9 Nippon	4015	Tarabocha	K'chi	23-3	A L S N Co
10 & 11 City of Athens	5159	Knoot			K N & Co
12& 13 Mooltan	4834	Haddock			P & O Co
15 Koenig	3776	Holdt	Durban	26-3	A S & Co
16 Beethoven	2860	Mitchell	A'werp		J M & Co

H W P D

Netravati	699	Fakira			Bo S N Co
Mahamadi	549	Ahmed			

Offside Q

Islami	1604	Goode	N F	N F	Bo & P S N Co

H W V D

Lhasa	950	Manley	—		M M & Co
Nairung	2862	Park			M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
22	Sangola	Scott	Rangoon
23	Nairung	Park	Calcutta, Feb 25
	Southvile	Kerr	Portsaid, Mar 8
	Lhasa	Manley	Karachi, Mar 21
	Steinterm	Elbo	H'burg, &c
	Dyteric	Findlay	Manilla, Mar 21
	Praesident	Bremer	D'lam, Mar 7
24	Bahrein	Broome	Persian Gulf
	Kaithmoor	Peterson	A'dria, Mar 4

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
23	Nippon	Tarboch	Trieste &c
	Caledonien	Melber	Noumea
	Castlemoor	Angus	Genoa
	Tjomo	Danielsen	Antwerp
	Persia	Haughton	London
	Palamcotta	Cutbush	Zanzibar
	Beme	Younger	Rangoon
	HMS Proserpine	Hill	Aden
24	Corinthic	Woodhead	Liverpool, &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	From.
13	Glendhu	Calcutta
17	Dunera	Negapatam
19	Ekma	Rangoon
19	Jelunga	Calcutta
20	Thongua	Straits

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Bardistan, left Port Said on the morning of the 23rd instant. The same Co's steamer Culna, left London, on the 23rd instant and the same Co's steamer Golconda, left Marseilles homeward on the evening of the 21st instant.

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Bombay, 25th March.

118. Parades.—Wednesday 27th instant.

The E. E. Company will parade at 6-30 p. m. at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground, Fort for all night Manning.

This being the last parade of the season all members are requested to attend.

119 Musketry.—Saturday 30th instant.

Class firing at the British Infantry range at Colaba for Nos 1 and 2 E E Companies. Firing to commence at 4 p.m.

As this is the last time that class-firing will take place this season, all members who have not already done so must fire on this occasion.

120 Parades.—No further gun drill parades will be held this season, which expires on 31st March.

121 Prize Meeting.—The following matches will be fired on the G. I. P. Ry. Volunteer Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 31st instant.

Matches 8 and 11.

A train will leave Victoria Terminus at 6-20 a.m.

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AND
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Chester, 125 deg.	4	12	;	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125 °	4	4	2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins)	3	14	0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125 ° (in tins)	3	14	0	do.
do, brand 125 ° (in bulk)	3	4	0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125 ° (in tins)	3	14	0	per two tins.

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The Bombay Gazette.
Monday, 25th March, 1912.

THE POWERS AND THE EAST.

Mr. Sidney Low, who is enabled, by long freedom from editorial embarrassments, to contemplate international politics without an eye to party claims, contributes a forceful article to the current number of the "Fortnightly Review." He entitles it "The Most Christian Powers," and its purpose is to show how in recent years the Great Powers of Europe have displayed their Christianity in their dealings with Asiatic nationalities. Mr. Low does not mince matters. He declares that during the past few years "the conduct of the Most Christian Powers has borne a striking resemblance to that of robber bands descending upon an unarmed and helpless population of peasants." He denounces the Foreign Offices of Europe, across which there has swept in the last ten years "a wave of sheer materialism and absolute contempt for international morality." The worst case he quotes is, of course, that of Turkey. His point is that the Young Turks may not have done very well, but their difficulties were immense after centuries of misrule, and they have been enormously increased by the action of the Powers. The annexation of Bosnia, and the encouragement offered to Bulgaria to declare her independence, were bad enough; but these instances are surpassed by Italy's seizure of Tripoli, which is "sheer robbery under arms." In Mr. Low's opinion, the position is equally deplorable when we turn to Persia. Under the Anglo-Russian convention, both Powers agreed to respect "the integrity of the independence of Persia." How has Russia fulfilled her undertaking? She has poured troops into Northern Persia, she has chased Mr. Morgan Shuster out of the country because he seemed likely to regenerate Persian finances, she means to advance on Teheran in the near future; and she does all this with the pious benedictions of Sir Edward Grey. In regard to Persia, at any rate, it seems to us that Mr. Low rather overstates his case. At first sight he may not appear to do so. Sir Edward Grey said, in the House of Commons on February 20th, that the Russians had 4,000 troops at Tabriz, 2,800 in Khorasan, 4,000 between Resht, Enzeli, and Kazvin, and "smaller bodies at other places." No doubt a force which evidently numbers somewhere about 12,000 men does perilously resemble occupation. But the Russians are not advancing on Teheran, nor is there any indication that they mean to do so. More recently we have learned that they are about to reduce their Tabriz garrison, and that the troops at Kazvin are being withdrawn. Whatever the faults of the Anglo-Russian Convention may be, Mr. Low is hardly on safe ground when he practically denies that up till now, at any rate, it has helped to preserve peace and to check aggression in the Middle East. In the same way, Mr. Low's references to Russian action since the Chinese Revolution are not free from exaggeration. There is no present ground for the suggestion that Russia proposes to seize Mongolia, or to declare a protectorate over it. The movement towards Mongolian independence appears to have been genuinely confined to the Mongolian princes themselves.

Nevertheless, despite these important qualifications, we are in strong sympathy with the broad purport of Mr. Low's contentions. The cynical shamelessness of the attitude of the Great Powers towards the Near, the Middle, and the Far East deserves all the condemnation he bestows upon it. The British Government must share in that condemnation, not by reason of active co-operation, but rather because of its complacent acquiescence. Sir Edward Grey watches the progress of the Turco-Italian war with so much placidity that he is actually content to leave the Red Sea unlit. Are we to wait until some disaster happens to the Indian mail, before the Foreign Office refuses to recognize any longer Turkey's ridiculous claim to sovereignty over the barren uninhabited rocks in the centre of the fairway, islets which were never "effectively occupied" until a few years ago? To endorse the piratical seizure of Tripoli, and to show exaggerated respect for shadowy territorial claims which insist on leaving one of the narrowest and most dangerous sea-lanes in the world in darkness, is to strain at a gnat and to swallow a camel. That is a subject to which we shall again revert; we quote it now simply to illustrate Sir Edward Grey's habit of letting things drift. Meanwhile it is necessary to reaffirm the only policy possible for Great Britain regarding Persia at this critical juncture. The British Government can never assent to any scheme for joint intervention in Persia upon a large scale. We can protect our nationals in the south—we are doing so already—but we cannot face the risks and the strain of a widespread occupation. If Russia suddenly decides to move on Teheran, as Mr. Low fears, if she does not fulfil her undertaking gradually to reduce her forces in Northern Persia, then the Anglo-Russian Convention must be deemed violated, and must cease to operate. Our activities in Southern Persia are necessarily governed by the limitations of our military strength. Has any one seriously tried to estimate what would be the effect upon the Indian system of defence of the despatch of a single division to Persia? The division would have to go for an indefinite period; there would be no coming back for years. Has any one considered what would be the strain laid upon our exiguous transport facilities, the confusion into which our "first four divisions" would be thrown, by such a demand? Yet a single division would be lost in the immensity of the area between Bunder Abbas and the Karun River. Already there are 9,000 British troops in China, including the Hongkong and Wei-hai-wei garrisons, and the greater part of these troops have been drawn from India. We dwell upon these matters by way of emphasizing, from another point of view, the force of the contentions of Mr. Low. Great Britain can be no party to any further acts of "robbery under arms" in Asia; not only political expediency, but irrefutable practical considerations, forbid it. No one, we believe, appreciates these considerations more than the present Viceroy. The Government of India have no wish to enter upon buccaneering adventures in Southern Persia. The Home Government we may hope, take a similar view; but we should be glad to see them less complacent towards filibustering on the part of other Powers. The time has come for Great Britain to set her face against further foreign aggression between the Balkans and the Yellow Sea. Persia must be left to work out her own forlorn salvation.

Yet a new situation has now arisen in the Far East, which seems dangerously likely to exemplify afresh the tendencies Mr. Low so strongly deprecates. Had he turned to Peking, rather than to Mongolia, he would have found better material in support of his thesis. The meeting at Peking, the immense destruction of property in China, the weakness of Yuan Shih-Kai and Sun Yat Sen alike, have given a fresh opportunity to the Powers. We say nothing of the steps taken to protect foreign property and the legations in the north; these were inevitable and necessary. What we condemn are the stealthy plottings of international financiers, who in this case the sinister heralds of the coming fight for the spoils of China. The day the last mail left London, the English press published the astonishing notification that banks of the "Four Nations" were negotiating a new Chinese loan. It was to be paid at the rate of £7,000,000 a month for the next six months. Thus £42,000,000 is to be flung into country without a stable Government, with all its securities pledged to the hilt, without even the guarantee of wise and economical expenditure. Where will the money come from? The bulk of the money will be found by France and England, but the strings will be pulled by German financiers. What will be the result of this immense increase of the liabilities of China? The ultimate result must be to hasten her downfall, to furnish the desire pretext for partition. And we regard the break-up of China as a contingency against which Great Britain should steadfastly set herself. We can imagine some of our friends in the Congress saying:—"It is all very well to express these lofty and disinterest sentiments, to deprecate attacks upon struggling Asiatic nationalities, but what of the position of Great Britain in India? Did you not in the past pursue the very same tactics which you now condemn in others?" The objection is quite admissible, but we are ready with our answer. The British did not originally come to India for purposes of conquest, but for trade alone. History shows that their gradual pacification of India was involuntary and reluctant. It was a duty thrust upon them; it was never the outcome of deliberate preconceived intent; as is the case with the Great Powers now-a-days. Moreover the pacification of India was undertaken at a time when the cynical attitude of the chancelleries of Europe towards Asia had not developed, when the modern system of conquest by loans, followed by bullets, had not been invented. We must deal with the situation as it exists to-day. The British Empire of India is no new thing, but a solid and enduring structure, already somewhat venerable as history goes. It has brought peace and unexampled prosperity to a troubled land. It stands in no need of justification. For all the money Great Britain has lent to India, this country has had a full measure of benefit. The money has not gone into the pockets of corrupt mandarins, or been wasted by an extravagant and selfish Court, within a limited period the debt of India should, if all goes well, be entirely served by the profits upon reproductive works have changed the face of the land. We have no reason to fear the kind of criticism we have indicated; but we have every reason to deprecate, at the present day, unwise acquiescence in the spoliation of Turkey, rash schemes of intervention in Persia, and any sort of participation in the plunder or disruption of China. To that extent we heartily endorse the views of Mr. Low.

Over Insured Ships.

Though we have had no instances recently in this part of the globe of the shipping scandals which have occurred lately in South Wales and at other ports, the wide shipping circle of Bombay must necessarily view the matter with more than ordinary interest. We can scarcely, therefore, pass over the important discussion which took place in the House of Lords the day before the mail left, when an important practical suggestion was made to deal with the evil of over-insurance of vessels and the consequences which it frequently evolves. The debate not unnaturally was raised by Lord Elenborough, who as a retired naval officer now takes a keen and disinterested interest in commercial shipping questions and is one of the principal authorities on shipping in the Upper Chamber. He condemned in strong terms a law which imposed no check on the purchase of worn-out ships by single-ship companies run as managing owners by men of straw. As long as such facilities remained unchecked so long, he contended, would ships be run dishonestly. But this, he apparently regarded, as scarcely the easiest point, at which to tackle the evil. The aspect of the case, to which he mainly addressed himself was the one that when an owner had been convicted and even sentenced to imprisonment, there was nothing to prevent him from resuming this occupation as a ship-owner, continuing to defraud the public and to endanger the lives of his men. He himself raised an objection to the extension of the powers of the boards of inquiry. He felt that shipowers would probably resent this and therefore as an alternative he suggested that shipowners might be empowered to deal with immoral practices themselves, through the instrumentality of a committee elected by shipowners and shipping companies, with votes in proportion to the tonnage they owned. Such a committee, he said, should have power under Act of Parliament to order any shareholder or owner found guilty of misconduct to dispose of all his shares and property in shipping in three months under penalty of forfeiture, while magistrates and law courts should have power to refer flagrant cases to their committee, in the same way as they might report solicitors to the Law Society. This suggestion is reported to have been received by other noble lords with cheers and it is certainly one which deserves consideration. It cannot be forgotten that insurance frauds in ships are liable to involve not only money but lives, so that their prevention is a matter of urgency. This, therefore, the first practical suggestion received, deserves investigation, in order that the flaws which doubtless it possesses may be discovered, and if possible amended. Unfortunately it received a rather cold reception from Lord Granard on behalf of the Government. His lordship intimated that the Government did not consider that the present time was suitable for legislation. The excuse, which was offered, was that the Government were awaiting information from underwriters to which those gentlemen wished to give further consideration, and it may be hoped therefore that the proposals, though shelved temporarily, may not be altogether lost to view.

The Strike and the Navy.

One effect, which the coal strike is having on the development of the Navy, is to turn attention more closely to the possibilities of a motor battle-ship, and to bring it within the range of practicability. Hitherto it has been considered that all that is required to assure the fuel supply of the Navy is the purchase of two or three Welsh collieries by the Admiralty, and as late as a week or two ago Reuter rumoured that this measure was to be taken. However, the Admiralty are beginning to have their doubts as to the loyalty of the men in even an Admiralty-owned colliery, and they are looking to oil as a way out of their difficulties. For this reason, the new Danish motor steamer, "Selandia," which recently visited London prior to commencing a career in the Eastern trade attracted much attention, and during a preliminary trial, which she made to Antwerp she had on board Sir Philip Watt, Director of Naval Instruction, and Admiral Sir Henry Bram, Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet—a fact which is significant enough. Mr. Winston Churchill and other naval authorities also visited the ship, while she was in dock. The British Navy is the last force in the world to allow its efficiency to be curtailed by any civil commotion whatever. Plans for motor battleships exist, and while in the ordinary way it is improbable that these would have come along for at least another three years, and possibly five, to-day it is rumoured that they are being immediately considered. Recent events have totally destroyed the argument which has hitherto been most fatal against both oil-stoked steamers and motor warships. This argument was that smokeless coal was produced in the British Isles and we were therefore certain of an ample supply, whereas we produce no kind of oil, and therefore have to import it. To-day this argument has become invalid, since what has happened now may even more conceivably happen at some future date, when even greater issues are involved. It is evident from the active interest displayed in the "Selandia" that the naval authorities desire to revise the plans, which they possess in the light of the experience of the builders of this ship, which is certainly the most advanced of her kind, which has yet been constructed. Naval experts are reported to be most enthusiastic in their admiration for the courage and skill with which the builders have tackled and surmounted the difficulties of the problem. Diesel engines which are used in this ship on small craft have been in use for years, and quite a number are now in use on the Volga, but each increase in horse-power brought in its train difficulties which have appeared as insuperable. The success of the new Diesel is so great, however, that a number of submarine engines of this type is said to be on order by the American, Dutch and Italian navies, while it is further reported that a reversible six-cylinder engine of 12,000 h.p. has been constructed for a German cruiser, and that the British Navy are arranging to have two of these engines of smaller power installed in a second-class cruiser and a destroyer.

The Government of India announces that the following telegram has been received from the Ambassador at Constantinople:—"The Consul at Odessa's telegram dated March 9th about Indian pilgrims. Board of Health have decided to repulse any ship arriving at Basra after April 15th if it carries more than 5 per cent. on its net tonnage of Shiah pilgrims. This limit is to be applied solely to pilgrims from Indian ports and not to the free Shiah pilgrims on board, many of whom may be taken on at intermediate ports. I beg to request that this decision may be made known in proper quarter.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

THE COMING OF DEMOS.

Effects of the Coal Strike.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, March 8.

"I think it is certain we are fast nearing one of those great secular changes through which history occasionally passes. The present social order is too unstable to last much longer, and he must be callous who greatly desires that it should."

These grave words were uttered at Oxford the other day by Mr. W. Bateson, a Fellow of the Royal Society and a well-known biologist. They formed part of the closing passage of the annual Herbert Spencer lecture. They have found an echo in the hearts of many men to-day. It is not alone the coal strike which fills the minds of thoughtful people with gloom, that is only an episode, although a tremendous episode which is bringing British industry to temporary ruin. The world is full of greater portents, visible not only in this country, but in every civilised country. These portents are not confined to the growing concentration of vast wealth in the hands of the few, the increasing apathy of the middle classes, the insistent demands of Demos, the incessant prevalence of economic and industrial strife. Further characteristics of equal importance are the modern dearth of great men, the paralysis of Parliaments, the perceptible failure of the cherished principle of representative government, the mad craze for luxury on the one hand, and the deepening of terrible poverty on the other. Men feel vaguely that our present order of civilisation has somehow got out of control, that those in authority are no longer capable of keeping it on the rails. Their despondency is accentuated by the intolerable strain of modern life in great cities, the rush and the clatter, the undue multiplicity of interests, the strident clamour of newspapers and platform oratory, the bitter intensity of the struggle for existence. We have gone too fast and too far. The nervous organism of city-bred mankind has not sufficiently adjusted itself to the demands now made upon it.

And behind all these domestic perplexities lies the increasing apprehension of war. The countries of the West have become vast camps. Men behold the Europe of the present "powerless, from terror of her own vast power." No patriot is able to deprecate the still inadequate insurance of Great Britain against attack, but nevertheless it is felt that the constant piling up of armaments may at no distant date produce catastrophic results. Far in the background lies Asia in ferment, a ferment only dimly understood, but nevertheless fraught with grave possibilities. "What may it ultimately mean for us?" Men ask themselves when they see the glaring headlines telling of the sack of Peking, the lapse of China into anarchy, the confusion in Persia, the conspiracy in Siam, the echoes of muddled fighting in Arabia, the restiveness of ardent Japanese straining in a slender leash.

TALK OF REVOLUTION.

I think it would surprise people in quiet Anglo-Indian stations to know how much vague apprehensive talk of revolution has been heard in London this week; but it has been talk so intangible that it is rather difficult to define. In the old days revolution meant, as rule, a rising against the Throne, as the symbol of constituted authority. In all the wild turmoil into which England has now been plunged, not one word has been uttered against the Throne. The popularity of the Royal Family is undiminished; the Crown has become the one solid rock in a desert of shifting sands. Men talk rather of the possibilities of some cataclysmic social upheaval, and wonder somewhat idly whether it would ultimately be so disastrous after all. You may get the measure of these undercurrents of thought from the striking quotation with which this letter begins. When in the placid precincts of Oxford, a famous scientific man is ready boldly to express such opinions, you may gather that we have travelled rather far in this year of dubious grace.

Where the world has gone wrong, where our social reformers have disregarded the teachings of history, is in supposing that civilisation is continuous. The records of the past show that there is no such thing as a regularly ordered continuity of civilisation. Mankind does not for ever move onward and upward in one persistent unceasing march. There are periods of decline as well as periods of progress. You in Asia have surely no need to be told these things. Ask of the ruins of once great and prosperous cities. The remnants of dead and buried civilisations with which your continent is strewn. Eight times in recorded history the civilisation of Egypt has been smashed and buried in oblivion the process extended over ten thousand years, but its successive falls are clearly writ. We in Europe are entering upon a period of disillusionment. We thought we were marching steadily towards a Golden Age, but with many amongst us hope, the great sustenance of humanity, has for a time grown faint. I am not necessarily expressing my own views. I am trying to trace a trend of thought of which no careful observer can be unconscious. The stock answer that men thought these thoughts at the time of the French Revolution no longer suffices. The two periods are intimately related. In these great world processes a century is quickly spanned.

THE FUTURISTS.

In none of the activities of mankind is the period of decadence more clearly revealed than in art. The story of the nations is written plainly in the rise and decline of the arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture. No country in the world has more reason to be familiar with this truism than India. Though art has long fallen to a low depth in Europe, it now appears that there were abysses which have only just been plumbed. After the Post-Impressionists, the Futurists. I know no more morbid sign of the times than the Futurists' Exhibition in Sackville Street. Many people no doubt turn their steps thither out of curiosity, as I did; but these mad daubs are solemnly discussed in many quarters, and not a few critics are found gravely asserting in the newspapers that they "have a certain power." They are, in fact, Anarchy in colour, a wild and meaningless riot of glaring paint. They show scraps of mad crowds in gaudy restaurants, dim visions of impossible trains and cabs, the eyes of bold courtesans with the rest of the canvas a squitter of formless paint, women with green faces, men with hideous and unearthly expressions. Some of the fictures are absolutely unintelligible, and resemble nothing in heaven or on earth. Others are scrawled over with thick lines, straight or wavy or angular, supposed to be expressive of various emotions. The artist, who has drawn the interior of the Café Monico in Paris, has evidently elected to depict that garish scene as it appears at the end of the second quart of champagne. The vast canvas is covered with bright lozenge and diamond shaped areas of paint, in the midst of which scraps of human figures, a shapely leg here, a hat and one eye there, a bottle or a glass, may be vaguely discerned. The effect is indescribable. That men should be ready to paint such monstrosities is deplorable; that their possible merits should be gravely discussed in the land which produced Turner and Constable and Gainsborough is almost unbelievable. Yet such is the fact.

THE RESULTS OF THE STRIKE.

I make no apology for this long divagation into unwonted channels, nor for my brief excursion into the realm of art. For art, after all, is more eternal than coal. But at the moment of writing, the immediate effects of the coal strike occupy the mind of the nation to the exclusion of most other questions. The precise nature of those effects you will already have learned by telegraph. You will have heard of the half million of other men thrown out of work by the strike, of the gradual stoppage of industries, of the sweeping reductions in the railway services, of the fights at suburban stations in Kent and Surrey for places in the morning trains, of towns already without light, of empty ports and silent docks, of the distress manifest in the slums of our great cities. Yet we are only at the beginning of our tribulations. The country will not fully feel the effect of the strike until the end of the first fortnight. Will terms have been arranged by them? I can only say that, at the moment of writing, there is no visible indication that the strike may not last for weeks. Even if it was settled between now and next mail day, the gravest mischief will have been done. Large quantities of foreign orders, usually sent to England, have gone to Germany and Belgium. It will take some time to rectify the dislocation which the whole daily life of the country has undergone, to reopen the closed factories to repair and restart the deserted mines. Above all, there is one irrevocable result of the strike which cannot be evaded. The miners have felt their power. They have realised that they can paralyse the country whenever they wish to do so. Whether they win or lose, they will be tempted to make further use of the opportunities in their possession. That is why the Welsh coalowners are reluctant to be "rushed" into an agreement. They know what lies before them. They understand the men with whom they have deal. Mr. D. A. Thomas and his associates are not displaying blind obstinacy, as so many newspapers suggest.

THE POPULAR ATTITUDE.

A week ago I indicated that, on the eve of the strike, the cause of the miners was by no means unpopular among large sections of the population. I do not think that can be said to-day. The public still regard the miners' side of the quarrel with marked toleration, but such sympathy as exists is rapidly vanishing. Many facts have come to light which were not known before. Perhaps the disclosure which has affected public opinion most is the admission that, if the whole of the schedule of wages submitted by the men was conceded to-day by the coalowners, only 20 per cent. of the men would derive any benefit. At least 80 per cent. of the strikers are already in receipt of average payments exceeding the suggested minimum wage! This statement is not idle gossip. It is made by a Liberal journal, the "Westminster Gazette." Another unforeseen factor which is telling tremendously against the miners is the discovery that, if they persist in the strike, the whole cause of trades unionism will practically be wrecked for a long time to come. The majority of the hundreds of thousands of other workmen already walking the streets are trades unionists. They are entitled to look to their unions for unemployment pay. It does not need a chartered accountant to point out that within a very few weeks, all the trades unions in the country will be penniless. That is a contingency which working-class electors had not thought of. It is not a prospect which they are willingly prepared to face.

Yet there is this further factor which comes into play. The backbone of the strike is South Wales. The men who are responsible for the movement in South Wales are Syndicalists. Part of the programme of Syndicalism is to smash moderate and respectable trades unionism. Therefore, the possibility of wrecking trades unionism will not induce the strike leaders to yield; it will only quicken the ardour of their resistence. Syndicalism is also making itself felt among railway servants. I could hardly credit this assertion, but now believe it to be true. The leaders of the railway men are doing their best to restrain their followers, but last night it was stated on good authority that some of the railway extremists now wish to follow the miners' example.

THE NOTICE TO QUIT.

The most remarkable feature of the situation is the extraordinary revulsion of feeling against the Government. More than ever is it clear that whatever happens, the present Ministry is doomed. The Cabinet is not blamed because it has not settled the strike. It is blamed because it made no preparations for meeting it. The Prime Minister never intervened until the eleventh hour, and when he did so the Cabinet for the first time began to study the question. There is now vague talk of a Bill, but no one really knows what the Bill will be. Even ardent Liberals insist that, with six months' warning of what was coming, the Government ought to have been prepared with some plan in case the two parties to the quarrel failed to agree. The Government had no plan at all. They had worked out no scheme of legislative intervention. They seem to have thought that Mr. Lloyd George might bounce in at the last moment, as he did last year, and effect some sort of sham settlement. The Welsh miners shattered that dream by promptly announcing that they did not intend to be "Lloyd Georged," like the railway men. They knew their little compatriot too well.

Under the circumstances, the terrific defeat the Government have sustained at South Manchester this week is generally regarded as a "notice to quit." Few such crushing blows have ever been dealt at a Ministry. The Manchester fortress has been breached, and the breach is already widening. Sir George Kemp, the Liberal member for North-West Manchester, has announced that when the Home Rule Bill is introduced he may feel compelled to resign. Mr. Asquith said yesterday in the House of Commons that the Home Rule Bill will not be introduced until after Easter.

(Continued on page 6)

THE MINIMUM WAGE BILL.

MINERS MAKE IMPORTANT CONCESSION.

Agreement Expected to be reached To-day.

ACUTE DISTRESS AMONG ALL WORKERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, March 22.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. King's amendment was negatived without a division, but previously the debate took a dramatic turn.

The Labour members had been warning the Government that the rejection of the amendment meant a prolongation of the strike.

Then, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald intervened and announced that the miners would waive the insertion of the districts schedule, if a minimum wage of 5s. for men and 2s. for boys were inserted.

Mr. Keir Hardie suggested the withdrawal of Mr. King's amendment, in order to discuss the concession announced by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald.

Sir Edward Grey said the Government adhered to its determination not to accept any figures in the Bill, but the issue between the owners and miners had now been narrowed down to these figures of 5s. and 2s., and there was room for a further conference.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald said he could not at present pledge the Federation, but he would inform the House that night.

After this Mr. Asquith sent for Sir Ratcliffe Ellis, and it is presumed that negotiations are in progress.

Later.

The amendment moved by Mr. Edwards to incorporate the schedule was rejected by 367 votes to 55.

After a further debate, Mr. Asquith said there was reason to believe that to-day's discussions had so far narrowed the points at issue that the Government was calling a conference of the owners and miners for Monday with a view to narrowing still further the differences between the parties with reference to the minima of 5s. and 2s., which was the real outstanding point at issue, though he did not say it was the main point.

He paid a tribute to the hearty co-operation of both sides.

The committee stage will conclude to-night, and there will be no sitting to-morrow.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, on behalf of the Federation, said the men would attend the conference which he hoped would result in an agreement, without which the Bill would be useless.

Committee Stage Concluded.

LONDON, March 23.

The House of Commons has concluded the committee stage of the Minimum Wage Bill. The Government accepted an amendment that the district board awards shall not be less than the existing rates of piece-workers and day-men.

The statement by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald encourages the belief that an agreement may result at Monday's conference without legislation, but it is feared that the South Wales owners will still remain obdurate. Even if the leaders accept the proposed district boards, the question of the prolongation of the strike will depend on the men, whose disappointment at not obtaining the promised rates, together with their resentment of possible Government measures to protect the men, who are anxious to resume work, may still lead to grave disorders.

There is general agreement among the railways to sacrifice passenger traffic to food trains throughout the country. It is astonishing that so far in spite of the rise in the price of coal, the prices of necessaries have nowhere increased. Nevertheless, in the mining and industrial districts extraordinary conditions of suffering and poverty prevail.

Miners' Funds Exhausted.

LONDON, March 23.

The miners' funds are mostly exhausted, or will be within the next week, and this in spite of reduced payments. For example, out of nine large districts in England and Wales only two have any funds left.

The position of the other trades unions is in many instances worse, and their funds have been for some time exhausted. Consequently, throughout the country, Town Councils, Boards of Guardians, landowners, prominent among whom are Lord Portland and Lord Crewe, and the clergy are distributing food and firewood.

The situation in South Wales is perhaps the most critical and canteens have been established for the feeding of children.

The most hopeful aspect of the situation is that the pits, in most cases, can resume work immediately or, at the worst, after two or three days' preparation.

Mr. Churchill replying to a question in the House of Commons, said the coal strike would unquestionably retard the ship-building in hand, but it was impossible at present to estimate to what extent.

LONDON, March 23.

The strike is beginning to be severely felt on the Continent. The shipping of Germany and France is already affected. Freights from Portugal to England have been raised by forty per cent. In Spain the export of coal has been prohibited and the duties on foreign coal have been suppressed. The bacon and butter factories of Denmark are threatened and the railways are economising, thus causing delays. Copenhagen is threatened with darkness.

A queue of six thousand people at Birmingham waited five hours to buy two-pennyworth of Corporation coke.

Reduction in Railway Services.

LONDON, March 24.

There is uncertainty as to the result of the conference to-morrow and further wholesale reductions have been made in railway services, causing a depressing week-end. Meetings held in several coalfields yesterday augured ill for a settlement, the miners present resolving to adhere to their full demands.

It is estimated that two million workers are out of employment and that five million persons, including women and children, are on the verge of starvation.

Down closing of factories is now extending to the south of England.

A curious effect of the strike is that American theatrical managers in London are besieged by English actors for engagements in America owing to the falling off of audiences in England.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 24.

The coal merchants have notified shipping companies that their stocks of coal are exhausted.

MR. ASQUITH AND THE KING.

Subsequent Conference with Irish Members.

LONDON, March 23.

Mr. Asquith had an audience this afternoon of King George.

Mr. Redmond, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Dillon and Mr. Birrell afterwards conferred with Mr. Asquith.

THE "SYNDICALIST."

Journalist and Two Printers Sentenced.

LONDON, March 22.

A journalist, named Guy Bowman, has been sentenced to nine months' hard labour and the printers, Benjamin Buck and Charles Buck, to six months' hard labour for publishing the *Syndicalist* newspaper, inciting the soldiers to mutiny, and an open letter urging them not to fire on strikers if ordered to do so.

LONDON, March 23.

The Seamen's Union threatens to strike as a protest against the arrest of Mr. Tom Mann.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

Matter not yet Considered in Paris.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, March 23.

With reference to the rumour current in Pekin of the refusal of the admission of the Anglo-Belgian loan to the Paris Bourse, it is declared in Paris that the matter has still not been considered. Reuter's Agency is informed that the Eastern Bank is acting for a syndicate of Russian, French, Belgian and British groups, the last mentioned consisting of the Schroeders, E. D. Sassoon and Company, Brown and Shipley, W. Greenwell and Company, Sir Marcus Samuel and others. Negotiations are still proceeding.

ANTARTIC EXPLORATION.

Japanese Expedition Returns to Wellington.

WELLINGTON, March 23.

The Japanese Antarctic exploration vessel has returned. All are well on board. The expedition was engaged chiefly on coastal and exploring work in King Edward Land. They saw nothing of Captain Scott.

ALLEGED ESPIONAGE.

Isle of Wight Suspects Released.

LONDON, March 23.

Telegrams from the Isle of Wight state that the three men arrested on suspicion of being spies have been released. They were apparently excursionists.

INTER-VARSITY SPORTS.

Record for the Quarter Mile.

LONDON, March 23.

The Inter-'Varsity sports took place at Queen's Club to-day in a downpour of rain. The attendance was consequently small.

Cambridge took the hundred yards, the hurdles, the quarter mile, the long jump and the half mile, while Oxford secured the high jump, putting the weight, the mile, throwing the hammer, and the three miles.

Macmillan did the quarter mile in 49 2/5 seconds, which is an inter-varsity record, and the hundred in ten seconds. Ashington, covered 23 feet, 1 in., in the long jump and Porter won the three miles in 14 mins., 47 secs.

UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

LONDON, March 22.

The Oxford crew to-day rowed a full course trial under fairly favourable conditions, in 2 mins., 53 secs.

LONDON, March 23.

The Cambridge crew to-day rowed from Hammersmith Bridge to the Mile Post in 2 mins., 51 secs., which is one and a half seconds inside the record.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

England and Scotland Draw at Glasgow.

LONDON, March 22.

At Glasgow to-day, Scotland and England played their annual match under Association rules, the result being a draw of one goal each.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, March 22.

The death is announced of Mr. Willie James, a friend of the late King Edward.

LONDON, March 23.

The death is announced of the Marquess of Hertford.

[Hugh de Grey Seymour, P.C., C.B., came of an ancient family and could claim the 1st Duke of Somerset, "The Protector" as an ancestor. He was born in 1843 and educated at Sandhurst, joining the Grenadier Guards, in which corps he became a captain before he retired. From 1869 to 1874 he was conservative member for Antrim and from the latter year until 1880 for South Warwickshire. He was an honorary colonel of the Warwickshire Yeomanry and an Aide de Camp to the King.]

TURKEY AND ITALY.

The Negotiatiens for Peace.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 24.

Assim Bey, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has expressed optimism as to the general situation of relations with the Balkan States, which, he said, did not inspire uneasiness. He declared that Turkey would enter into negotiations for peace with Italy provided she were not called upon to recognise the annexation of Tripoli. With reference to the Turco-Persian frontier Commission now sitting at Constantinople, he said that if an agreement were not reached, the matter would be submitted to the Hague Court of Arbitration. Assim Bey said that Russian assurances with regard to the movement of troops were satisfactory and that M. Charikoff's recall from his position of Ambassador in Constantinople did not imply any change of the attitude on the part of Russia.

THE "OCEANA" DISASTER.

Enquiry into Circumstances Ordered.

LONDON, March 23.

Replying to Mr. Sykes, Mr. Buxton said his attention had been drawn to the newspaper reports regarding the conduct of the lascars on the "Oceana."

He had ordered an inquiry into the circumstances of the unfortunate disaster.

JAPANESE RICE.

Export Duties to be Abolished.

TOKIO, March 23.

The export duties on rice will be abolished from the 10th of April.

It is officially argued that the Foreign Office declaration of the 29th August, 1910, permits the decrease or abolition of the duties, but not an increase in the maximum.

CHINESE SUFFRAGETTES.

Terrorised the National Assembly.

SHANGHAI, March 23.

A party of Amazons dissatisfied at the Nanking Assembly's lukewarm approval of the principle of votes for women, invaded the Assembly House, broke windows, mauled the guards and terrorised the members into re-opening the discussion of female suffrage, although the members meanwhile summoned the soldiers for their protection.

GERMAN DEFENCE BILLS.

Large Increase in Military Expenditure.

BERLIN, March 22.

The additional naval and military expenditure involved by the new defence Bills amounts to £4,850,000 in 1912 and £6,250,000 in 1913. The Army Bill provides for two additional army corps and the attachment of a machine-gun company to every infantry regiment. It also increases the peace effective by 29,000 men.

KAISER VISITS AUSTRIA.

Private Audiences Held.

BERLIN, March 23.

The Kaiser has left for Vienna.

VIENNA, March 23.

The Kaiser arrived to-day and drove to the Schoenbrunn Palace where the Emperor Francis Joseph welcomed him. The visit is being kept extremely private to save the Austrian Emperor from unnecessary fatigue.

LONDON, March 24.

The German Emperor and the Austrian Emperor to-day had an hour's audience.

Count Berchtold, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, dined with the Emperor Francis Joseph in the evening.

ARGENTINA REVOLUTION.

Victory against Government at Asuncion.

BUENOS AIRES, March 24.

The battle at Asuncion, in which six hundred were killed, resulted in a victory for the Revolutionaries.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

Fighting with the Riffians.

LONDON, March 24.

The Spaniards lost a colonel, three officers and twenty-nine men killed and a colonel, six officers and 81 men wounded in a battle with the Riffians on the 22nd, in the vicinity of Melilla.

HOME RULE FUND.

LONDON, March 23.

The Nationalist members have each contributed fifty pounds of their parlimentary salaries to the Home Rule Fund.

THE OPORTO EXPLOSION.

OPORTO, March 23.

Ten bodies have been recovered from the debris of the recent explosion.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

LONDON, March 22.

The French and Belgian Chambers have voted the prolongation of the Sugar Convention.

AMERICAN COTTON STRIKE.

Averted through Advance in Wages.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS, March 23.

A ten per cent. advance in wages has been granted to 23,000 operatives of the Fall River Cotton Manufacturers' Association, thus averting the strike which was to be declared on the 25th of March.

As a result of the advances throughout New England and elsewhere, the prices of textiles, particularly of print cloth are advancing.

ARGENTINA MAIZE CROP.

LONDON, March 24.

The official statistics show that 7,514,234 acres in the Argentina are sown with maize. It is estimated that there will be a yield of 7,515,000 tons.

NEW BENGAL GOVERNOR.

Lord Carmichael's Council Enumarated?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 23.

The following communique has been issued: His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to appoint His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Baron Carmichael, Governor of Madras, to be Governor of Bengal, with effect from the 1st of April 1912.

His Majesty has also been pleased to approve of the appointments of the following gentlemen to be members of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor:—The Hon. Sir Frederick William Duke at present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; the Hon'ble Mr. P.C. Lyon, Member of the Board of Revenue, Eastssn Bengal of Assam; the Hon'ble Maulvi Syed Shamsul Huda of Eastern Bengal and Assam, at preseat an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 23.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April to 9th March 1912 show a gain of Rs. 4,00,67,478 as compared with the corresponding figures for 1913-11.

Mr. F. E. Cole, officiating Signal Engineer, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is confirmed in that appointment from 6th March.

Mr. G. W. Ford is appointed as an Assistant Signal Engineer from 6th March and posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Mr. P. B. McGowan, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western State Railway, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent on the Superior Revenue until Establishment from 8th February and further orders.

MADRAS INVESTITURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, March 23.

In the Banqueting Hall to-night His Excellency the Governor held an investiture of the Order of the Indian Empire. There was a large assembly present. The Hon'ble Mr. F.J.E. Spring and the Maharaja of Jeypore were invested with the insignia of the Second Class of the Order.-Colonel W. B. Wright was decorated with the badge of the Third Class of the Order and the Badge of the Third Class of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India was presented to Mr. J. C. Burnham, Manager and Chemist of the Cordite Factory in the Nilgiris.

His Excellency also presented to Mr. P. T. Tharyan, Dewan Bahadur A. A. Krishnaswamy Inyengar, Mr. C. Sarvothama Rao and Mr. B. Hanumanth Rao the Badge of Companond of the Imperial Service Order and to Major W. H. Tucker, I.M.S., the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, First Class, and to Rev. J. S. Chandler of the American Madura Mission and Nawaz Khan Sahib, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Kaiser-i-Hind Medals, Second Class.

TO-DAY'S COUNCIL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 24.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council the Raja of Dighapatia will ask, "Is it a fact that the *Pioneer* till very recently charged double its ordinary rates for all official advertisements, if so, how long since has this arrangement has been discontinued?"

He has two more questions to ask, one relating to the appointment of qualified Indians in the Central Institue at Kasauli and the other about the publication of the annual statement of provincial mortality under different heads.

Raja Protab Singh will enquiry whether areas could be reserved for the pasturage of cattle.

Mr. Madge will ask, "Has the attention of the Government has been called to a letter in the *Englishman* of March 18th quoting a verdict of the Coroner's Court to the effect that Mr. Carr of the Telegraph Department committed suicide during a fit of temporary insanity brought on by official troubles and will the Government order an enquiry whether the account is correct?"

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, March 24.

The General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphs from Yambung on March 21st that the Siyom river survey party was expected to return to Dossing on the 22nd. The weather is sultry and hazy with some rain.

The General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphs from Yombung on March 22nd that the Siyom River survey party reached Dosing on that day. Both this and the Dihang exploration party experienced bad weather. The weather is misty and hazy with some rain.

Tale's "Modern Cambist, a manual of foreign exchanges and Bullion," has now reached its 25th edition, which has been compiled and revised by Mr. H. T. Easton, Associate of the Institute of Bankers.

At a meeting of the Syndicate of the Allahabad University, it was definitely decided not to postpone the University Degree Examinations on account of plague, thus rejecting various petitions submitted on the matter.

SIR JAMES MESTON.

Congratulatory Farewell Dinner.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 24.

The non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council gave a farewell dinner to the Hon'ble Sir James Meston who will shortly proceed Home on leave prior to taking over charge of the Lieutenant-Governorship of the United Provinces. There was a large gathering, about twenty-three non-official members being present, including Mr. R. W. Gillan, who is appointed to succeed Sir James Meston as Financial Secretary.

Mr. Gokhale who proposed the health of Sir James Meston delivered a long speech in the course of which he said:—"Gentlemen every one of us in this room is not only glad but proud to be here this evening to do honour to Sir James Meston. I think the present Viceroy has so far been most happy in his appointments, but in no appointment that he has made has been happier than in that of Sir James Meston to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the United Provinces. It is a striking circumstance and one that bears eloquent testimony to Sir James's great worth that his elevation to the high office has been received with deep and universal satisfaction by men of all classes and creeds and of different schools of thought, for once at any rate the lion and the lamb have lain together. Europeans and Indians, the *Pioneer* and the *Leader*, the *Bengalee* and the *Englishman*, all are united in acclaiming the appointment as the wisest and the best that could be made. The explanation of this singular phenomenon is not far to seek. There is in Sir James Meston a combination of qualities which must strongly appeal to every one, whatever be his race or creed or the political complexion of his views. He is a man of great ability; one of the most brilliant members of the Indian Civil Service. His devotion to duty, too, is remarkable; for many years he has been one of the hardest worked officials in the country. Then there are his scrupulous conscientiousness and his high character and finally every one recognises in him the finest type of the English gentleman. No wonder, therefore, that Sir James enjoys in an unstinted measure the esteem and confidence of all classes. But the Indian communities see in him in addition an official of wide sympathies, of exceptionally broad and liberal views, one who not only understands but is friendly to their legitimate aspirations. Now we the non-official members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council share these feelings for him with the rest of our countrymen, but in addition we have special reasons of our own to regard him with that great admiration and affection which we all entertain for him, Some of you may be aware that in 1908 Sir James acted for a few months as Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council and in that capacity he had to take part in the deliberations which resulted in the formulation of the reform scheme of four years ago and he was a signatory to the Government of India's final despatch on the subject."

Sir James Meston, replying, said:—"Without affectation or exaggeration this is one of the proudest moments of my life. You who represent all that is best and most progressive in the India of to-day have done me the high honour by your corperate hospitality and have accepted the toast of my health with a cordiality and a friendliness which affect me deeply. To the terms in which the toast was proposed I cannot attempt any adequate response. They far overrate either my own merits or anything that I have ever attempted to do to help you, my colleagues and friends in the Imperial Legislative Council of India. Gentlemen, this Legislative Council will ever be one of my happiest memories. During the stirring summer of 1908 when the constitutional reforms were on the anvil I had the privilege of being closely associated with the work of planning the scheme of the duties and functions of the reformed Council. My business was mainly to sketch the part which the Council would play in the financial organisation of India. But the whole scope of this first great advance in popularising our Government was full of interest to me and not free from anxiety. The interest was obvious. The anxiety was a fear that the class of our English ideals, our English prejudices with the stirring intellectual life and awakening ambitions of Indian thought might lead to conflict and suspicion. Handled wisely and well the experiment was bound to succeed. In bad hands it might have been a disastrous failure. Gentlemen, the experiment was entrusted to wise hands. It has been a great success and it has been a great education. I can speak for the officials who have gained in sympathy, in insight, in appreciation of different points of view, in a widening of thought and in a deeper belief in the innate goodness of whatever is in mankind which is honest and sincere. I hope that for some of my non-official colleagues also this Council has been an education, that it has brought you closer to the difficulties of the Government official, to his desire to do the right thing, to his anxiety for the best interests of a country which we all love and which we are all proud to serve. To that question I think you have given an answer by inviting me here to-night, for I take your hospitality as extended to me as an official as well as a friend. For all the personal kindness and friendliness which I have received I cannot sufficiently thank you. I can only express the warm hope that the friendships thus begun will not cease when we part on Monday but will continue through life and will turn in some small measure into lasting helpfulness to India and to all who like myself have India's welfare deep in our hearts."

WHEAT CULTIVATION.

Good Results Obtained in Bihar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, March 24.

The *Pioneer* understands that extraordinary results have been obtained in Bihar with wheat grown from the seed supplied from Pusa. The wheat is a hybrid and carries splendid ear on the stalk from four to five feet in height which is a very important matter as ample supply of fodder is thus forthcoming over and above the grain. No special preparation of the ground is necessary and the experience gained in Bihar shows that the grain is of fine quality.

A public meeting of Mahomedans of Lahore was held on Saturday evening at which a resolution was unanimously adopted expressing deep gratitude of the Mussulmen community to the Imperial Government for reminding Italy that the rumoured blockade of the ports of Jedda and Yembu, which are the gateways of the Mecca and Medina, would wound the religious susceptibilities of the Moslems in India.

SUPERFLUOUS POSTS.

Two Inspecter-Generalships Abolished.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 23.

The Supplement to the *Gazette of India* has the following resolution:—

The Governor-General in Council has, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, decided that, with effect from the 1st April, 1912, the post of Inspector-General of Agriculture in India shall cease to exist as a separate appointment. The appointment will, in future, be combined with that of the Director of the Agricultural Research Institute and Principal of the Agricultural College, Pusa, under the title of Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India and Director of the Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa. The Agricultural Adviser and Director of the Agricultural Research Institute will exercise all functions and powers hitherto exercised by the Inspector-General of Agriculture in India and by the Director of Agricultural Research Institut and Principal of the Agricultural College, Pusa. He will maintain the same position with respect to Local Governments as was held by the Inspector-General of Agriculture as a separate officer and his duties will remain this Department Circular No. 17-60-5, dated as defined in 24th October, 1901.

The following resolution is also issued:—The Governor-General in Council has, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, decided that the post of the Inspctor-General of Civil Veterinary Department shall cease to exist with effect from the 1st April, 1912. The functions of the Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department will, in future, be discharged as follows:—(*a*) the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar, United Provinces, will be placed under the immediate control of the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, who will occupy in respect of the Laboratory the same position as the Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department now holds and will exercise all the powers conferred on the Inspector-General. (*b*) The management of the Government Cattle Farm at Hissar will be made over to the Government of the Punjab and the Camel Specialist will also be placed under the orders of that Government. It will be left to the Government of the Punjab to decide as regards both the Hissar Cattle Farm and the Camel Specialist whether they should be directly, under the Local Government or under some authority subordinate to the Local Government. (*c*) Examinations at Veterinary Colleges will be arranged by the Local Government concerned. (*c*) The Board of Veterinary Science will cease to exist as a separate Board, but some Veterinary officers will he appointed members of the Board of Agriculture.

SISTER NIVEDITA.

Calcutta Meeting Proposes a Memorial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 23.

A public meeting of Europeans and Indian residents of Calcutta was held this afternoon at the Town Hall to commemorate the memory of Miss Margaret Noble, better known as Sister Nivedita.

Mr. R. H. A. Gresson, Sheriff of Calcutta, opened the meeting and asked Dr. Rash Behari Ghose to take the chair. In the course of his speech Dr. Ghose said:—"Sister Nivedita was indeed a queen among women. She taught us that we are not born for ourselves, but for our neighbours. An India united in civic purposes and proud of its past achievements is the ideal for which she worked."

Messrs. Surendra Nath Banerjea, A. J. F. Blair, G. K. Gokhale, Madan Mohan Malaviya, Wahed Hossein, and Bhupendranath Basu took part in the proceedings.

Resolutions were adopted to commemorate the memory of Sister Nivedita by raising subscriptions for the maintenance of the girls' school started by her and now managed by the Ramkrishna Miseion. A subscription list was opened and Rs. 3,000 was promised on the spot by European and Indian gentlemen,

At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Bupendranath Basu read a letter written by Lady Minto to Sister Christie condoling with her on the death of Sister Nivedita. Her ladyship said the world was poorer for her loss and the blank she left must be irreparable.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Polak Addresses Madras Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, March 23.

At a general meeting of the Indian South African League held yesterday afternoon Mr. Polak addressed the audience on the condition of the Indian in South Africa and Mr. N. Paltabhirama Rao, the retired Dewan of Cochin, moved that Mr. G. A. Natesan be requested at his convenience to proceed to Ceylon and Burma on behalf of the Indian South African Leagued to investigate the conditions of the Indian emigrants to those territories and to report to the League.

The resolution was carried unanimously and Mr. Natesan in accepting the commission promised to do so at his own expense.

AMATEUR CHORALISTS.

On Thursday, the 28th instant, at 9-30 p.m., at the Town Hall, there will be a performance of Weber's Sacred work, "the Jubilee Cantata," by leading amateurs of Bombay under the conductorship of Mr. Edward Behr, Director of Music to His Excellency the Governor. The performance is under the patronage of H. E. Sir George Clarke and Lady Clarke, and His Excellency the Governor has kindly granted permission to his excellent orchestra to assist. This Cantata was produced last month at the "Afghan Memorial Church," Colaba, for the first time in Bombay, and the object of its repetition at the Town Hall is to raise funds for the improvement of the organ of the Colaba Church. We have pleasant recollections of the melodious vocal numbers, solid choruses and the striking orchestration which is a feature of Weber's work. Soloists, chorus and orchestra alike did their share with as evident enjoyment to themselves as to their hearers. A miscellaneous programme will precede the Cantata and will include, in addition to vocal items, orchestral music by His Excellency the Governor's band, a fact guaranteeing of itself a most enjoyable musical treat. Seats may be reserved at the Piano and Music Department of Messrs. Marcks & Co., Limited.

H. M. S. "Proserpine," under the command of Captain Peter W. E. Hill, sailed on Saturday for Aden.

Judgment was delivered on Saturday in the Ludhiana outrage case by Mr. Rose, the Sessions Judge, acquitting all the accused.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

GERMAN NAVY BILL.

Battle Fleet in the North Sea.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, March 8.

Various paragraphs of a strongly semi-official flavour which are published in the papers confirm that the forthcoming German Navy Bill will ask for three additional battleships to complete the formation of a third active squadron. It is added that two more small cruisers and corresponding augmentations of submarine and airship (sic) flotillas are also projected. The measure, it is stated, will involve an initial annual expense of £750,000, which will gradually rise to a maximum of £2,150,000. It should be realised that this scheme means a permanent increase of the statutory establishment of battleships from thirty-eight to forty-one, and of that of capital ships altogether from fifty-eight to sixty-one. Under the provisions of the existing law these vessels will be automatically replaced as soon as they have reached the age of twenty years. The project also means a clear and undeniable departure from the obtaining Navy Law, which we have repeatedly been told by official lips was not to be altered, because it amply satisfied the exigencies of that abstraction, "the protection of the empire's coasts and commerce," on which it was supposed to be based. Germany's Morocco programme, we have been assured, was drafted last May. By a singular coincidence it was also at that time that the semi-official Navy League, which is just as much under the control of Governmental personalities as any public office, opened its campaign for the "fulfilment of the spirit of the Navy Law" by a more rapid replacement of the cruisers of the Hertha class. However the League's demand was interpreted and Admiral Koester was very careful to avoid committing himself to unambiguous details—it would not have involved a permanent increase of the statutory establishment of twenty armoured cruisers, but merely an acceleration of the date at which all those score of vessels would have been of the latest and strongest type.

NAVY LEAGUE AGITATION.

Things have turned out better than those behind the League anticipated, and after having prepared the ground for a mere acceleration of the cruisers, they are now confident of getting the actual increase of three in the permanent establishment of battleships. The cruiser question, of course, remains precisely at the point to which it had been brought by the League agitation. Undoubtedly it will be pretended that the battleships are a concession to popular demand. This is not so. The new ships were called for by the super-patriotic press, but "cruisers, cruisers" has been the cry all along. No doubt it will also be pretended that the three additional battleships have no reference to the British Fleet. That also is not so. The bill will be passed only in consequence of the real and fictitious Anglomania which is a result of the belief that Germany was prevented by Great Britain from obtaining that piece of Morocco which the Imperial Government has always declared it never so much as desired. The Reichstag will vote the bill in the hope that it will contribute to frustrate future attempts by Great Britain to prevent Germany from carrying out sinister designs. Any statements that public opinion demands the bill may be easily answered by pointing to the result of the General Election. The nation then plainly demanded something quite different, which, however, nobody has the slightest intention of giving it.

BATTLESHIP DEMANDS.

So long as the Navy League was asking for cruisers, it professed that it wanted only three new ones, though they would, of course, naturally be laid down at the rate of one annually during the next three years. Now that the Government proposes to give it three battleships, spread evenly over six years, it issues to the Press a complaint that this measure "only half fills up the great gap in our construction from 1912 to 1917." So that no injustice was done to the League, and those important persons who pull its strings, when it was suggested last year that they really meant to have six additional vessels laid down in the next as many years though they were asking or pretended to be asking only for three. The League now urges that the Reichstag should insist on having an extra ship annually till 1917. The "Tagliche Rundschau" makes the exceedingly important statement that it is the intention of the Admiralty to move the observation fleet, consisting of four large and six small cruisers, from Kiel to Wilhelmshaven next April, and to station it permanently in the North Sea. The four large cruisers in question are the Roon, Moltke, Von der Tann, and Yorck. In explanation of this change it is stated:—"For years England has been endeavouring to concentrate her maritime power in the North Sea. For a long time she has been assembling an enormous fighting power in home waters, to which she always adds the newest battleships. It is characteristic of these efforts that the Mediterranean Fleet, which formerly consisted of twelve battleships, is now reduced to four, the other eight—the biggest and strongest vessels—having been given to the Home Fleet. Since England has concentrated her naval strength in the North Sea, Germany must follow suit, on the assumption that in a future war the most important developments would take place in the North Sea." Then follows what is practically a series of excuses doubtless meant for English consumption:—"This measure has been foreseen for years, and if it has only been taken now there are special reasons for it, so there are no grounds for regarding it in the light of an unfriendly act. The removal of the observation fleet has nothing to do with Anglo-German relations, but is influenced by the following circumstances. The enlargement of the North Sea Canal will only be completed in 1915 in the case of complications of the necessity for protecting Germans in foreign countries. It would take longer for a cruiser to go into action in the North Sea during the enlargement of the canal. This difficulty is overcome if the fleet remains permanently in the North Sea. Wilhelmshaven has been enlarged since last year to the extent that it can take the observation fleet besides the Dreadnought squadron stationed there." The change may, perhaps, be regarded as a sop thrown to the Navy League and its friends to compensate them for the reduction which it is understood has been made in the additional Navy Estimates.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

In a review of the international situation the "Kolnische Zeitung" makes it clear that the negotiations between the British and German Governments brought about by Lord Haldane's visit are being actively carried on. The journal, which stands in such close relations with the Government while pointing out the impossibility at the present stage of having definite information of the result of the negotiations, says:—"One may calmly accept the fact that they are progressing favourably, and the fact alone that both Powers have undertaken with honest purpose and mutual trust the preparation of friendly relations throws a new and agreeable light on the international situation." The statement in the journal that the Chancellor's memorable speech in the Reichstag regarding Lord Haldane's visit has met in all responsible, thoughtful and political circles in Germany with a response which cannot but lighten the present work, and goes far to discredit the Anglophobia still noticeable in some less influential newspapers. A Berlin despatch to the "Paris-Journal" states that some of the Berlin politicians with whom Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter has lately been conferring in respect to the recent visit of Lord Haldane, express the belief that England and Germany have come to an understanding. Lord Haldane, they assert, submitted to the German Government a proposal by which the two nations should undertake to abstain from all aggressive policy at sea against each other, in exchange for which Germany would consent to the passage across the German Congo territory of the Cape to Cairo Railway.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

The negotiations between France and Spain respecting the organisation of the new state of things in Morocco have not by any means reached a deadlock, but they are dragging on uncomfortably. There is no doubt that the French Government is wearying of Spanish dilatoriness. Except for the appointment of an International Commission on the suggestion of the British Government next to nothing has been done. The question of first, the political organisation within the Spanish Protectorate in Morocco secondly, that of the Tangier-Fez railway, which Spain wants built and worked by two separate companies, whereas France, rather suspicious of Spanish industrial enterprise, asks that it shall be throughout controlled by a joint Franco-Spanish company; and, thirdly the question of territorial compensations from Spain to France in exchange for the Protectorate which France is able to and does grant to Spain over the latter's sphere of influence in Morocco have none of them been advanced an inch for weeks past. To-day there is a mot d'ordre in the Paris Press to urge that should Spain drag the negotiations on much longer, the French Government should for the time being ignore her and organise the French Protectorate over Morocco forthwith independently of Spain and without waiting for her to make up her mind on the various points at issue.

FAMINE-STRICKEN VICTIMS.

An appalling account of the sufferings of the famine-stricken peasantry on the lower Volga comes from Tsaritzin. To give but one instance, in the village of Gavriloff an official inspector discovered that most of the inhabitants were in a state of terrible emaciation; many were affected with boils, and their teeth were falling out. Several families were living in one house, and the abandoned cottages had been pulled down in order to use the wooden walls for fuel. Even this supply was almost exhausted, and in some houses there were icicles on the top of the stoves. Twelve hundred pounds of corn was sent to the village and several cartloads of fuel. The consequences of the present widespread famine are most serious. The Government is attempting to deal with the evil by supplying food, but the corn for sowing in the spring has been long ago consumed by the hungry peasants, and they have been obliged to sell at very low prices or to kill off their cattle and horses on account of the lack of fodder. It is to be feared that the discontent bread by the famine may result in excess such as took place in the revolutionary period; perhaps this fear accounted for the sharp punishment just inflicted on forty peasants, who were condemned to terms of imprisonment at Saratoff for burning down the house of a nobleman and cutting down his forest.

KRUPP SECRETS FOR FRANCE.

Three men named Hieronymus, Hannerland, and Schellberg, mechanic, bookkeeper, and waiter respectively, have been arrested at Frankfort-on-Main on a charge of espionage in the interests of the French Government. As the result of the police investigation, it is asserted that Hieronymus wrote to the French Embassy in Berlin declaring that he could provide it with drawings of the new Krupp guns. Later, it is alleged, he had a meeting with a French agent at Luxemburg, and also journeyed to Paris, where he had dealings with the French authorities. He apparently planned further treachery on a grand scale, the newspapers allege, expressing his readiness to steal important documents from State buildings if he could obtain accomplices. It is further reported that Hineonymus applied to the British Embassy in Berlin a few days ago, but the that negotiations were probably broken off by his arrest. A Cuxhaven telegram to the "Berliner Zeitung" states that two well-dressed young men were surprised by the guard in a small battery at Kugelbake, at the mouth of the Elbe. The intruders threatened the guard with revolvers and escaped.

MADRAS S. P. C. A.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 24.

Yesterday afternoon the 31st annual general meeting of the S. P. C. A. was held at the Banqueting Hall with His Excellency the Governor in the chair. Mr. Justice Miller moved the adoption of the annual report which was carried unanimously. His Excellency the Governor also addressed the meeting wishing it every success. Sir Arnold White proposed a vote of thanks to His Excellency.

SAD CASES OF SEPTICÆMIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 24.

The *Pioneer* hears of two fatal cases of blood-poisoning at Bannu. On the 20th instant the Rev. Mr. Bennett of Bannu of died of poisoning after operating on a patient and Dr. Pennell who had operated on Dr. Bennett died on the 22nd.

Dr. Pennel was a brother-in-law of Mr. Sorabji, Bar-at-Law of Allahabad, and of Miss Cornelia Sorabji of Calcutta.

PLANNING OF NEW DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 24.

The *Pioneer* states Mr. T.R.J. Ward, Superintending Engineer, who has been attached temporarily to the Home Department will do a good deal of spade work for the experts who will advise as to the planning of new Delhi. He will collect all engineering data which they are likely to want such as a possible source of water supply, the amount of storm water to be dealt with in the monsoon and winter seasons, the depth of subsoil water, waterlogging in ceratin areas and the direction in which the sewage can be disposed of. Further he will enquire into the suitability of the various soils for foundations, local sources of supply of stone, clay and lime, cost of different kinds of building work, supply of labour, plinth areas of the Government offices, residences, clerks quarters, etc.

CONVICTION FOR DEFAMATION,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

RANGOON, MARCH 24.

The Sessions Judge of Bassein has upheld the conviction by the Senior Magistrate of Bassein of Mr. W. T. Lidbetter of the *Burma Critic*, who was fined Rs. 1,000 on a charge of defamation at the instance of Mr. L. D. Attaides, Advocate and the proprietor of the *Bassein News*. The fine however was reduced to Rs. 400 or in default three months' simple imprisonment.

A BIG CASE OF ARBITRATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 24.

Justice Sir Henry Griffin leaves Allahabad Corurt for Hyderabad or rather for Octacamund where an arbitration case for which he is engaged will be heard early next month. The question in dispute is the territory on the banks of the Godavery to which Madras and the Nizam's Governments, both lay claim under treaties going back long way into Anglo-Indian history.

DACOITY IN NEPAL BORDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 24.

A fight between dacoits and police is reported from Khakurgang in Purnea, on the estates of Sir Prodyat Kumar Tagore near the Nepal border. Forty robbers armed with guns and kukries robbed the estate office of cash and ornaments worth about rupees fifteen thousand. They were attacked by the police and others, but escaped with the booty after losing two killed and several wounded. They were traced to the frontier, but disappeared in the dense jungle.

SIR Henry and Lady Burt arrived at Sukkur on the 22nd instant and laid the foundation stone of the institute for the use of Indian employees of the Sukkur section of the North Western Railway. The function was largely attended. Lady Burt also distributed the prizes to the children of Indian Railway Schools and announced further grants in aid of the schools.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

Results of Fourteenth Extra Meeting.

THE crowd of sporting enthusiasts who attended the races on Saturday found Mahalaxhmi somewhat dusty but the heat of the afternoon was alleviated by a strong breeze from across the race-course. Four races were won by outsiders and only two of the remaining four went to the first favourites, namely the first and seventh. The latter was won by Gowhajamer which started in the betting at a prohibitive price. The fields were fairly large in all cases except that of the Selling Plate in which there were only five runners. The most exciting finishes of the day were that of Red Monk and Moonspot. Brown's win on the former upset the calculations of most of the punters. In the first event little Harrison rode a good race and made every effort, to bring Mahboob up to the favourite. Incidentally it comes to one's notice that Brown who was left at the gate on Authority last Thursday has been fined Rs. 100 in connection therewith. However, he distinguished himself by riding four out of the eight races, the remaining victories being equally divided between Ferguson and that promising jockey, O'Neill.

In the first race Lucky Slave went out a hot favourite and won his race from Mahboob. The race saw a good amount of place betting Tide and Abdul Aziz being most fancied Imperial was favourite for the second event with Sadee Beg, Brow and Lord Timon also backed. Brown, however surprised the public by coming through his field on the outside. Mubrook while O'Neill followed on Brow, T. M. S. was installed a hot favourite in the Selling Plate at the start of the betting. Some fancied Ruby Tin and those who backed the Greenhalgh stable were in most instances on the top weight. Mafoota came up in the end followed by Ruby Tin and Boomey. In the Bagdad Plate practically all the high weights were well backed and Crown Prince came in for some support. The joint favourites, however, were Regent and Razulmulook, Crown Prince was prominent from five furlongs into the straight, where the stayer, Regent, came away and won from him comfortably. The March Plate saw Lady Spring most in demand, but a late rush came for Goldseeker while Lady Erna received support in certain quarters. Brown's mount won easily from Hoyt on Beckmesser. Moosahar was favourite for the Arab Nursery Plate while Buston was also well backed, but O'Neill brought that useful new Arab Moonspot to Victory, Buston and Ya Nasib respectively placing. The second division of this race proved to be the certainly for Gowahajmer which the betting suggested, Ferguson's mount winning by four lengths from Different. In the Auction Plate, out of twenty-seven names on the card only twelve ponies faced the starter out of which Zuffer Beg and Good Evening were joint favourites. Golden Day which finished third made the running in the earlier stages of the race and the highly weighted Zuffer Beg looked a winner, but was beaten in the straight by Red Monk to the surprise and consternation of the majority of the punters.

The details are as follows:—

ARAB PONY SELLING PLATE.—(Div. I.) Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. Distance,—5 furlongs.

Mr. A. Hargany's Lucky Slave 8st. 6lbs...Ferguson 1
Mr. M. A. Burgook's Mahboob 7st. 2lbs...Harrison 2
Mr. M. Goculdas's Tide 7st 8lbs..............Hoyt 3

ALSO RAN.—Abdul Aziz Startling, Taki Khan, Indian Ruler, Wait and See, Aleppo, Pietri, Nishat Pasha, Fiza, Peerage, Jofaran, Money maker, and Scindia.

BETTING.—Even Money Lucky Slave 4 to 1 Tide, and Abdul Aziz, 5 to 1 against Jofaran and Wait and See, 6 to 1 against Taki Khan, 8 to 1 against Pietri, 10 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

Totalisator:—Win Rs. 22-8; Places Rs. 14, Rs. 29, and Rs. 16.

THE RACE:—Sadee Beg led out then Lucky Slave came on followed by Mahboob. In the straight neck and neck Harrison tried to beat the favourite but lost by a head, three lengths. Time:—1 min: 9 1-5secs.

(Winner trained by Saleh Dakeel.)

ARAB PONY SELLING PLATE (Div. II.) Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100—Distance.—5 furlongs.

Mr. K. A. Rehman's Mubrook 7st 10lbs....Brown 1
Mr. Syed Mahomed's Brow 7st. 5lbs.......O'Neill 2
Mr. A. M. Mahomed's Solarstar 8st 3lbs...Komad 3

ALSO RAN:—Yunis Beg, Reckan-el-mulook, Sirdal, Imperial, Rahed, Lord Timon, Favil Beg, Kummar, Sadee Beg, Jalinus, Venice.

BETTING:—2 to 1 against Imperial, 5 to 2 Favil Beg, 4 to 1 against Mubrook 5 to 1 Sadee Beg and Brow 6 to 1 Lord Timon, Tens and longer odds the rest.

Totalisator:—Win, Rs. 66; Places, Rs. 23-8, Rs. 17 and Rs. 32-8.

THE RACE:—From a straggling start, Sadee Beg, lead for a time followed by Mubrook. The latter came through in the straight and won followed by Brow. Won by a length and a half, three quarters of a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 8secs.

(Winner trained by Goolam Ali.)

A SELLING PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs, 300; third Rs. 200. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. L. Kalidas's Mafoota 7st. 3lbs...........O'Neill 1
Mr. W. Homer's Ruby Tin 7st. 9lbs......Ferguson 2
Mr. J. C. Smith's Boomey, 6st. 12lbs......Harrison 3

ALSO RAN:—T. M. S. and Huka.

BETTING:—6 to 4 on T.M.S, 2 to 1 against Huka, 6 to 1 against Mafoota and Ruby Tin, 10 to 1 against Boomey.

THE RACE:—Huka got away first. Then Ruby Tin lead for a space. In the straight, Mafoota come up followed by Ruby Tin and Boomey. Won by a length, a head between second and third. Time—1 min. 16 secs.

(Winner trained by D. Greenhalgh).

THE BAGDAD PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. Distance.—A mile and a half.

Mr. R. R. S's Regent, 8st.............................Brown 1
Nawab Moinudin's Crown Prince, 7st............... 2
Mr. A. bin Tali's Rozelmulook', 8st. 10lbs.........
Ferguson 3

ALSO RAN:—Young Salonic, Thaboor, Sir Hugo, Merrily, Harry Johnsod, Ghalyum, Last Chance.

BETTING:—5 to 2 against Regent and 5 to 2 against Rozelmulook, 3 to 1 against Young Salanic, 4 to 1 each Thaboor, Crown Prince and Sir Hugo; 6 to 1 Merrily, Harry Johnson and Ghalyum; 10 to 1 Last Chance.

TOTAILISATOR:—Win, Rs. 55; Places, Rs. 16-6; Rs. 15-8; Rs. 16-8.

THE RACE:—Last Chance led out with Ghalyum, Harry Johnson lying third. At the mile Harry Johnson led with Rozelmulook coming up and Young Salanic third. At the five-furlongs Crown Prince came up and led to the straight followed by Rozelmulook and Regent, however, came up and won in the run home. Won by a length and a half, six lengths between second and third. Time—2min. 55 1-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Byramji Rustomji.)

THE MARCH PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,500 second, Rs. 400; third Rs. 200. Distance—about a mile.

Mr. F. M. Garda's Lady Erna 8st. 3lbs.... Brown 1
Mr. Kelso's Beckmesser 7st 13lbs, ...Hoyt 2
Mr. Lion's Goldseeker 9st. 1lb.............Ferguson 3

ALSO RAN:—Bright Metal, Lady Spring, Sunday's Well, Devereux, Lancasterite.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Goldseeker, 2 to 1 against Lady Erna and Lady Spring, 5 to 1 against Beckmesser, 6 to 1 Sunday's Well and Devereux 10 to 1 Lancasterite.

TOTALISATOR:—Win Rs. 40-8; Places, Rs. 15; Rs. 29-8; Rs. 16-8.

THE RACE:—Lady Erna led out, from Lady Spring which took the lead at the six furlongs followed by Beckmesser in third place, Lady Erna was second at the half mile, then Goldseeker came up but in the straight Lady Erna won with ease. Won by two lengths, three lengths, between second and third. Time—1min. 43 4-5secs.

(Winner trained by Byramji Rustomji.)

ARAB NURSERY PLATE.—(Div. I.) Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; Third Rs. 200. Distance, about 7 furlongs.

Mr. Syed Rashid's Moonspot 8st.............O'Neil 1
Mr. V. Moosaji's Bustan 7st. 12lbs ....Kamad 2
Mr. A bin Talib's Ya Nasib 8st. 6lbs. Robinson 3

ALSO RAN:—Moosahar, Thulfha, Trustee, Galliard, Berar, Hazoor, Goorjie Beg, Longboat, Chanticleer, Abdul Karim.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Moosahar, 3 to 1 against Bustan, 5 to 1 against Trustee, 6 to 1 against Moonspot and Ya Nasib tens and longer adds the rest.

TOTALISATOR:—Winner Rs. 186; Paces, Rs. 33-8 Rs. 19-8, Rs. 73.

THE RACE:—Bustan led out followed by Moonspot. In the straight Moonspot came through and won from Bustan Ya Nasib running third. Won by a length and a half, a head between second and third. Time—1min. 39 2-5secs.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

ARAB NURSERY PLATE.—Div. II. Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third. Rs. 2,000.—Distance, about 7 furlongs.

Mr. A. bin Talib's Gowahajmer, 9st.......Ferguson 1
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Different, 8st. 4lb.........Fahad 2
Mr. Heath's Master Bill, 8st. 11lbs...Templeman 3

ALSO RAN:—Pleader Bahiz, Koweit, Beyrut, Engleterre, Cable. Assistant, Mijbas, Sumarund, Mizban, Muzroo.

BETTING:—5 to 4 on Gowahajmer, 7 to 2 against Mijbas, 4 to 1 against Different and Master Bill stens and longer odds the rest.

TOTALISATOR:—Win Rs. 21, Places, Rs. 16, Rs. 28 and Rs. 35.

THE RACE:—Koweit led out followed closely by Gowahajmer with Different and Master Bill in attendance. In the straight Gowahajmer came away and won easily Different and Master Bill following in the same order. Won by four lengths, five lengths between second and third. Time.—1min. 40 4-5secs.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

AN AUCTION PLATE.—Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S's Red Monk, 8st. 6lbs...........Brown 1
Mr. A. S. Oomer's Zuffer Beg, 10st. 6lbs.
Templman 2
Mr. V. Mossaji's Golden Day, 7st. 5lbs.......Kamad 3

ALSO RAN:—Lama Plassy, Woolwinder, Great Gun, Good Evening, Tippoo Sultan, Dushant, Six Fifty, Golden Day.

BETTING:—2 to 1 against Zuffer Beg, 5 to 2 Good Evening, 4 to 1 Plassy, 6 to 1 Red Mond and Golden Day, tens and twelves the rest.

Totalisator:—Win Rs. 65, Places, Rs. 23-8, Rs. 17, Rs. 32-8.

THE RACE.—From a straggling start Golden Day led from Zuffer Beg which soon took up the running to straight Red Monk came up and won. Won by a length and a half, threee quarters of a length between second and third. Time.—1min. 8secs.

(Winner trained by Byramji Rustomji.)

YACHT CLUB RACES.

[BY "BOBSTAY."]

LAST Saturday was notable as being the occasion of by far the strongest breeze we have had this season and consequently provided quite a lot of excitement to those who were lucky enough to be able to take part in the races.

There were many absentees owing to the mimic war at present being waged along our coast and we wish our gallant defenders success in their endevours to protect this the best yachting harbour in India from the insidious attack of a powerful fleet; there was a rumour that Eileen, disguised as the Marie Louise, was about to attack Middle Ground and blow it to pieces with the two 12 inch starting guns; we are however in a position to say that the attack did not come off, owing to the vigilance of the owner of Mavourneen who kept a careful eye on all suspicious looking craft.

The "C" Class cannot be congratulated on their start as the first boat to cross the line, the "Jenny Wren," arrived 18 seconds late and the others struggled across at intervals till 2 minutes after time.

The little boats did very well however and showed what really good sea-boats they are, sailing like ducks through the heavy water met with from Mark Buoy to North Karanja. "Jenny Wren" when well up had the bad luck to carry away her bobstay owing to a flaw in the brass tension coupling one of the boats, we will not say which, had the misfortune to split her mainsail we are informed by her steersman that this was owing to her going about so quickly that she put her bowsprite through it, but although we know that Tomtits, unless carefully watched have a tendency to turn round and look at the helmswan, we are unwilling to accept this as the true reason.

The Race ended in a thoroughly well-deserved win for Maud which was perfectly sailed through out Mavourneen being second and Cricket third.

"J" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Al'ances on course. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Fenella	Scr	Dr B K Goldsmith	4 31 48	1 25 21
Maud	Scr	Officers, R E ...	4 19 45	1 13 59
Mavourneen.	Scr	Mr Newman Taylor	4 19 30	1 19 30
Curlew	3 9	Messrs A S Orr & H R Pilcher.	4 26 51	1 23 4
Swallow	7 21	Mr A S Folkes..	4 33 9	1 25 48
Cricket	12 4	Mr T S Gregson	4 35 22	1 23 18
Marie Louise	2 4	Mr K MacIver.	4 36 18	1 24 14
Jenny Wren..	2 37	Mr. D Blythe	Gave up	

Course: Cee Vessel—Mark Buoy port—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel. Length 6·31 miles. Wind N.W. Strength—Fresh—1st Prize won by Maud, 2nd Prize won by Mavourneen and 3rd Prize won by Cricket—Time-limit 6-45 p.m.

"B" Class was next and Corrie, Lylie and Antelope were just a little too previous through not paying proper attention to the flags and starting on the warning gun. Antelope however discovered her error and returned in time to take part in the proper start while the others careered gaily on and were disqualified Lylie after rounding South Karanja Buoy snapped her bowsprite off short and was left helplessly tossing in the through of the sea just managing to hold her place against an ebbtide by means of a sail rigged upon a jury forestay she was eventually rescued from her plight by Eileen which under the able command of the Commodore and Mr. Hewett took her in too and brought her safely home.

The race ended in Maya winning easily Erin being second 12 minutes later.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-10 p.m

Name of Boats.	Al'ances on Course. H. M S.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Maya	Scr.	Mr. V T Janson	4 41 9	1 31 9
Corrie	Scr.	Mr. J B K Macbeth	Disqualified.	
Erin	5 38	The Hon Mr W T Morrison, C S I	4 58 55	1 43 17
Lylie.........	6 20	Messrs Fraser & R E Fischer.	a Disqualified.	
Antelope ...	16 54	Officers, Warwick Regt.	5 33 47	2 6 53

Course: Cee Vessel—S Karanja port—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel. Length 8·45 miles. Wind N. W. Strength Fresh. 1st Prze, won by Maya, 2nd Prize, won by Erin. Time-limit 6-45 p.m.

a Started before time.

"A" Class had quite a good start and all got out their Spinakers smartly on the run down to South Karanja Melody was going strong until close to the bouy when an accident to her Spinnaker lost her a lot of time while getting things squared up, Eileen also had trouble splitting her Spinnaker from top to bottom. After rounding the buoy Melody's steersman found that he could not lie the course without filling the boat and so made up his mind to sail free thus losing much time and finally giving upon reaching the Committee Boat Mahshuka which started with a whole mainsail found this too much for her on the reach to North Karanja and lost a lot of time to Turquoise and Eileen.

The race eventually ended in Turquoise saving her time from Eileen by about 5 1-2 minutes and winning the race.

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-20 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time Al'ances on Course. M. S.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Turquoise...	35 23	Messrs J W Stokes & J F Preston	5 27 29	1 55 7
Melody	21 43	Mr J. F. Watson	Gave up.	
Eileen IV...	Scr	Maj Muter R.E.	5 20 32	2 0 32
Mahshuka .	16 7	Mr. F Meyer...	5 42 23	2 10 8

Course:—Cee Vessel—S Karanja port—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel—Length 12·9 miles—Wind N-W Fresh—1st Prize won by Turquoise—Time-limit 6-45 p m.—Eileen IV Saves Entrance.

BOXING.

All India Tournament at Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, MARCH 23.

The proceedings in connection with the All India Boxing Tournament were brought to a close last night, before a very large attendance who evinced considerable interest. Some good fights were witnessed notably when Pte. Connor and Pte. Makins met in the final of the light weights. Feeling ran high during the progress of the bout and at its conclusion Connor, who won, came in for much applause.

Black won the Light to Heavy Weights but just lost to Pte. Bolesworth on points in the Middles.

Col. White, before giving away the prizes, said that the Tournament could be classed with the one at Jubbulpore which resulted in a number of scratchings. Poona had received only 108 entries, whereas Jubbulpore had had close on 300. The Middlesex Regt. were to have sent down a team but scratched at the last moment. The Navy also was not represented which be considered was a pity but hoped that would come next year. The fighting he was glad to say, had been excellent all through and judges sometimes had a difficult task. In conclusion he thanked Captain Bambard, Superintendent of Gymnasia, and Quarter Master Sergt. Cansdale and referee and judges.

Results and detail:—

Novices Light Weight, Semi-final:—Pte. Ripley, Dorsets, vs. Pte. Gilchrist, Dorsets. Ripley led on the first round which was fast and Gilchrist was punished again in the next. In the last round he got home once or twice with effect on the body, but lost on points. Ripley won. Pte. Gill, L. N. Lancs, vs. Pte. Campbell, 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Both tried for a knock out at their first meeting and came up for the second somewhat blown from their exertions. By the end of the third round they had fought themselves to a standstill. Campbell won on points.

Welter Weights, Semi-final:—Pte. Holmes, Shropshire L. I., vs. Pte. Kinnard. The men were about on level on the first and second rounds. In the third, Holmes piled up the points and won.

Open Middle Weight, Semi-final:—Pte. Bolesworth, Leicesters, had a walk over as Sgt. Nolan had hurt his arm.—Pte. Blake, Norfolks, vs. Gr. Masters R. F. A. Masters was knocked about to such an extent that the referee stopped the fight and gave the verdict to Blake.

Light Weight Final.—Pte. Connor, L. N. Lancs, vs. Pte. Makins, L. N. Lancs. The contestant mixed the fighting up in the first round which was about on level. Connor got in right swings in the second. Clinches, for which Makins was cautioned, rather spoilt. The last round but at its close Connor was proclaimed the winner on points after one of the toughest tussles seen in the Tournament.

Boys Three-round Contests. Boy Bouder, R. F. A., vs. Boy Cassidy, L. N. Lancs. Boy Bouder won on points.

Officers Light-Weights, Final.—Lt. Thwaytes, Dorsets, vs, Lt. Chapman, Suffolk Regt. Chapman was brought down in the first round but got up and continued when they met again. Chapman scored on the head but took some punishment in return. In the last round, the referee stopped the fight and gave the verdict to Thwaytes who had punished his man severely.

Light Heavy Weights, Final.—Pte. Blake, 2nd Norfolks, vs, Gr. Ferris. Blake did all the damage. Terris hurt his hand in the second round and gave in.

Open Bantam Weights, Final.—Sgt. Daniels, 2nd Dorsets, vs. Drunner Moane, Dorsets. Daniel piled up points in each round and won in the end by a substantial margin.

Feather Weight, Open final.—Pte. Harris, 14th King's Hussars, vs. Cpl. McCann, 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Harris led on the first round. At their second meeting, McCann got in a couple of rights to the head. Resuming for the third, both men boxed well, Harris, winning on points.

Welter Weights Final.—Pte. Miles, K. S. L. I. vs, Pte. Holmes K. S. L. I. Miles was the better boxer and asserted his superiority by the end of the third round. Holmes was beaten by his man and when an extra round was ordered. Holmes declined.

Novices Light Weights.—Pte. Ripley, Dorsets, vs. Pte. Campbell, 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers Ripley boxed well using both hands with great effect. Campbell was beaten in the end and much shaken up. Ripley won.

Middle Weight Open Final.—Pte Blake 2nd Norfolks, vs. Pte. Bolesworth Leincasters, Blake had the better of first round. while Bolesworth got a few right swings to head. In the next too Bolesworth, piled up points but got as much in return. Bolesworth was declared winner on points.

Prize for best loser was awarded to Pte Murphy, 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and to the following good losers:—Pte Wittle and Pte. Durland of the 2nd Leicestors and Gunner Master, R. F. A.

CONDER LAWN TENNIS.

The final of the above, was played on Saturday evening, between Dastur and Grandy, Grant Medical College and Wagle and Bhadkumker, Hindu Gymkhana.

Quite a crowd were present, and followed the game with keen interest from the start to finish. It was surmised that the Hindu Gymkhana, pair would prove the better couple, and this was also the preentiment of the "Medicos," but the unexpected happened, and the favourites went down.

Wagle and his partner, won the first set 6—4, and were leading in the second by 3 to 1, but their opponents pulled themselves together in the same manner as they did in their semi-final contest—and equalized; each couple then won a game in succession, Dastur and Grandy put the next two to their credit and won the second set 6—4.

Up to this stage the four players, were playing all they knew, and there was nothing to choose between either of them.

In the 3rd and final set the Hindu Gymkhana pair were leading up to the 5th game by 3 to 2, but showed signs of "fagging," and the "Medicos" taking advantage of this, played all they knew, and putting the next 4 games to their present scores, won the set. Scores 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

After the game, a photograph was taken of all those who competed, and then Mr. Aston in a few suitable words, complimented the "Winners," and "Runners up" on the excellent and pretty game they played, but reminded them, that they owe their present positions in the finals, to Messrs. Fyzee, and Chimmulgund, whom they have to thank for very sportingly droppin out.

He then asked Mrs. Aston to present the "Trophy" and gold medals to the "winners" and silver medals to the "runners up."

We were all very pleased indeed, to see Mr. Proctor Watson, the donor of the "Conder" trophy among the spectators.

The proceedings terminated with three cheers for Mrs. and Mr. Aston, the competitors in the final and Honorary Secretary for the tournament, who is to be complimented on the excellent management throughout.

CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH

An up-to-date picture palace was thrown open to Bombay amusement seekers on Saturday night when the Coronation Cinematograph commenced its season at Sandhurst Road, in a new pavilion. The pavilion itself is comfortable and commodious and the grounds and garden are beautifully laid out. A string band provides selections of music and the promoters are to be congratulated on having supplied a pleasant resort for the public. The programme is instructive and amusing being composed of a series of comic and dramatic items arranged alternately. In the evening with an artistic display of electrical illumination the new picture palace presents a striking sight.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The results of the Municipal by-election in the Girgaum Ward was declared on Saturday morning by the Municipal Commissioner as follows:

Mr. Dharamsey Thacker..............................509
Mr. Pherozshah B. Petit.............................240
Mr. Rustam K. R. Kama...............................156

Accordingly Mr. Thacker has been declared a Municipal Councillor for the Girgaum Ward in the place of Mr. H. S. Dikshit resigned.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

Dr. Sukhia sues "Jam-e-Jamshed."

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, on Saturday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman heard the suit brought by Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia against Firoze R. Ratnagar, a contributor of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" and the proprietor and editor of the same newspapers to recover Rs. 9,000 by way of damages for defamation.

Mr. E. B. Raikes, with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. J. D. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. R. D. N. Wadia with Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, appeared for the first defendant and Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. D. F. Mulla for the second and third defendants. Both these sets of counsel were instructed by Messrs. Jehangir, Gulabhai and Billimoria.

Mr. Raikes concluded his opening address and asked the Court to try as a preliminary issue the question whether the words complained of were defamatory.

Mr. Wadia and Mr. Davar objected to this and Mr. Raikhs said he did not press his application further.

The question then arose as to who should begin, and after a lengthy and interesting discussion of law, his Lordship held that the plaintiff should begin.

Dr. Sukhia, then examined by Mr. Raikes, said he was a physician of nearly thirty years' standing. His attention was drawn to the article by an acquaintance at the time the election when the "D" Register of the Anjuman Committee was going on. He then saw it in the newspaper. Many of his acquaintances spoke to him about the libel. Just after the publication, he saw his attorney; but the latter was busy. Witness was then busy about the trustees' election. He was advised to take Counsel's opinion, after obtaining, which, he addressed his notice.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, witness said he was a consulting veterinary surgeon. Nobody appointed him. The Sassoon family and the Issac's family consulted him. Last time he was consulted was about eight months ago. He did pass the examination, and held a unique diploma not given without the orders of Government. He did not practise much owing to his ill-heath. He gave up public practise in veterinary surgery about eight years ago, but he did it to oblige friends. His other source of income was his own property. He had not suffered in his practise as a veterinary surgeon by the defamatory statement. He did not suffer in his property. For the last three years, he had paid no interest on the income of his practise as he had not been in regular practise after taking to public life. His total income per month came to a Rs. 1,000. His capital came to about two and a half lakhs. He was elected a member of the Standing Committee, a month and a half after the publication of this letter. He took the payment of Rs. 30 at every meeting of the Standing Committee. So far as he remembered, he did not promise the Corporators in 1902 that he would not take the fees. If it appeared in a report of the Jam-e-Jamshed, "it was" incorrect. Indirectly he did suffer damages by this publication. His patients had been willing to consult him, but he could not practise because he felt ill. The publication told heavily upon his mind and he suffered from insomnia, which led to indigestion, which was the principal cause of the appendicitus from which he suffered. He was confined to bed later in October last. The assessment of damages was in the hands of his attorneys and counsel. He simply stated the facts to them and they drew the plaint. He canvassed for the seat on the Standing Committee. He was not able to work in March to the extent he used to. After the publication, he was made a Justice of the Peace. He alleged that his reputation was affected among his friends and acquaintances by the publication. Some of his friends complained of his silence and stated that the statement was harmful. Witness learned that Ratnagar had left for Europe in April last. It was after his departure. He did not read in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" that Ratnagar was going to Europe. He had given three lectures at the Empire Theatre on the subject of the election of the Anjuman Committee. The first was delivered on the 17th January, 1911. The second and third were on the 19th and 20th. He had suggested that it would be advisable that the members of the Standing Committee should give up their fees. Witness gave the three lectures because he intended to stand as a candidate for the trusteeship. He considered it a honour, but not a high honour, to be elected. The right given to the community, some of the members did not like. Some of the Parsi community were indifferent with regard to the right of franchise. That right did give rise to a great interest in the community. Witness personally took a great deal of interest in the matter. In the Panchayet trust funds, every member of the Parsi community had an interest and he was entitled to see that these funds were properly managed. According to the calibre of their minds, it was their interest to see that fit and proper persons should be appointed as trustees. Witness was anxious to see the same done, and he thought himself to be one of those fit and proper persons. He did not know that a great deal of interest was taken in the elections by the community. About twenty per cent. of the community took an interest in the matter. He did not know whether Parsis outside Bombay were interested. He had asked that his lectures should be advertised. He had intimated that the assistance of the police would be taken in case of a disturbance. He anticipated a disturbance according to the habits of the Parsis. In the Anjuman meeting of 1908, lawyers created disturbances and that was his personal experience. He expected lawyers to attend his meeting, but he did not know if any attended. He could not deny that no lawyer attended, if Mr. Wadia knew that to be so. There were men of education there. The lectures were given in Gujarati, but witness did not get them reported. He did not request the presence of reporters.

Mr. Wadia here put in Dr. Sukhia's letter inviting reporters.

Continuing, witness said the lectures were fully and accurately reported in the "Sanj Vartaman."

REPORTS OF THE LECTURES.

Mr. Wadia tendered the reports in evidence, to which Mr. Raikes objected on the ground that they were irrelevant. He said that the speeches had nothing to do with the alleged libellous allegation.

His Lordship over-ruled the objection and the reports were put in evidence.

Witness went on to say that he never spoke to the first defendant in his life, but the first defendant spoke to him. Witness treated him with silent contempt. That was at the Anjuman meeting of 1908 concerning the death of the fourth Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy. If the defendant stated that he was at Deolali on that occasion, he was telling an untruth. He charged the first defendant with express malice against him. The words used against him on the first occasion were "a liar goes." That was the only instance of express malice. The death the witness mourned was that of his step-daughter. Some of the Persi males did observe mourning for a full year, even in business. Throughout the year, he attended the Corporation meetings and delivered speeches. He did not write to the papers during that year, because he was in mourning. The two lakhs were not his brother's money. His brother-in-law Pestanji Motafaram died some time ago, but he did not know when. Witness was not on speaking terms with the deceased. Witness attended Mr. Cawasji Jehangir's wedding a week after his brother-in-law's death. He wrote in the "Sanj Vartaman" not because he believed that that was the best way to reach the voters. Witness charged the trustees with dereliction of their duty and breach of trust with regard to the Panchayet scheme in his contribution to the Pateti number of the "Sanj Vartaman." It was not his fault that three of the trustees were not worthy men. He thought that some of them were sometimes not worthy. For the purposes of the election, he said so. The article was written in performance of his duty to the community. His object in writing was to oblige the editor. Witness had not had unpleasantness at various times with the trustees, but he had had unpleasantness on different occasions. Witness never threatened the fourth Sir Jamsetjee as a trustee that he would drag him into Court. Witness threatened him in another capacity with regard to some other religious funds. Witness did not apply to be made a secretary of the trust funds before Mr. Mody, to the best of his recollection. In his lectures he attacked the actions of the trustees and their secretary and said that the trustees were wasting moneys. Two Parsi papers supported his candidature as a trustee.

Further hearing of the case was at this stage adjourned.

TRADE-MARK PROSECUTION.

MR. A. H. S. ASTON, Chief Presidency Magistrate, has just disposed of an important trade-mark case, in which a retail provision dealer in the Crawford Market, one Ismail Haji, was charged, under Section 486 of the Indian Penal Code, with selling an imitation of Nestle's Condensed Milk in tins of similar size and shape, bearing labels which closely resembled the Nestle's label in design (a picture of birds in a nest), lettering and wording.

Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co., appeared for the complainant and Mr. Jacob Apteker, pleader, for the accused.

Mr. Charles Brooke, travelling representative of the Nestles Co., said that in the course of visits in the local bazaar he saw tins of milk similar to those complained of being sold, and in consequence sent his servant to purchase some, instructing him to buy any milk other than Nestle's or Milkmaid. The man returned having purchased tins of "Pigeon" and other brands manufactured by the Anglo-Austrian Dairy Co., The witness had also seen this milk up-country, notably in Baroda. The "Pigeon' mark was an infringement of his Co.'s trade-mark.

Cross-examined, the witness said that he saw the tins of "Pigeon" brand exposed for sale without wrappers.

Mr. A. R. Sharp of the firm of Messrs Tothill, Sharp and Co., said he had represented Nestle's Milk in Bombay for about seven years. He could say from his personal experience that tins of condensed milk were frequently sold without wrappers in retail shops.

In reply to the Magistrate the witness said Nestle's milk was sold by all classes of Europeans and natives.

Replying to further questions by counsel the witness said that there was a very large sale of Nestle's Milk in Bombay and throughout India.

Cross-examined, Mr. Sharp said he had seen tins sold without wrappers, every day he had been to the Bazaar. Nestle's Milk was known as "Cheriya" mark, and natives who asked merely for condensed milk would buy either Nestle's or the label complained of. Nestle's milk was used largely for infant feeding and also of course with tea and coffee.

Atmaram Basta, a clerk in the office of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., and Prag Govind, servant of Mr. Brooke, were called to prove the purchase of tins of "Pigeon" brand in the accused's shop.

Another clerk, employed by Mr. Sharp, was called to prove the search. He said when the accused's shop was searched by the police no tins of "Pigeon" brand were found there.

Dr. Charles Seviel D'avoine was called and examined by Mr. Binning. He said he was a duly qualified practitioner having gained his medical degree at Brussels he had a very large practise among all classes. He was able to say that Mahomedans used Nestle's milk largely both literates and illiterates. They use it for their children.

Cross-examined, he said he knew that Hindus sometimes used the milk, when he told his patients to use condensed milk he told them to use Nestle's or "Cheriya" label. He never told them to use other brands (named).

The accused, in reply to the Court, said he advised the complainant's butler to buy Nestle's milk. He always sold tins of milk in their wrappers. He always told customers that milk was of inferior quality when he showed cheap milk.

For the defence, three witnesses were called. Mr. H. Dainton, and employee of the Fire Brigade, said he had known the accused for three years and had purchased condensed milk from him. In December 1910 he was introduced to "Pigeon" brand and was told by the accused that it was suitable for tea and not for infant feeding as it was a separate milk. He bought three dozen tins all of which had wrappers on. The paper of the wrappers was darker brown in colour than those shown to him in Court. He had never purchased Nestle's milk without wrappers, and the accused had not tried to pass off the cheaper brand for Nestle's.

The other witnesses were dealers in the market, one of whom had sold "Alpine" milk to the accused.

Mr. Apteker contended that there was nothing in the evidence whereon his client could be convicted. The section of the I.P.C. under which his client was charged was word for word the same as that in the English Act, and he cited English case law to shew what was requiren to prove that his client had acted innocently. He admitted that the onus lay on his client and he emphasised that none of the witnesses had said the accused had attempted to pass off one milk for the other but on the contrary had specifically pointed out to purchasers that the milk complained of was inferior to Nestle's. He submitted that on the evidence his client was entitled to be acquitted.

For the prosecution Mr. Binning contended that the accused had not taken reasonable precautions to assure himself that the imitation milk was not in fraudulent tins. All the facts in the evidence were against the accused, and counsel drew attention to the curious circumstances that when the search was made in the accused's shop, some time after the summons had been applied, for none of the tins in question was to be found. What did that go to show? asked the counsel. He attacked very strongly the pleader's contention that accused had discharged the onus of proving innocent possession of the tins in respect of which he had been charged and submitted that the case had been made on against him.

His Worship said it was not necessary to reserve judgment, for he had no doubt that there should be a conviction. After briefly reviewing the evidence, and counsel's arguments, the Magistrate said he agreed with Mr. Binning that the accused had not established innocent possession referred to in the section. The tins and wrappers, continued his Worship, were very similar, and he detailed the many points of resemblance. He believed ignorant and uneducated purchasers would be misled by that similarity. There was no suggestion that the accused had wilfully misrepresented one tin for the other otherwise he would have also been charged with cheating.

His Worship asked Mr. Binning whether he wanted to say anything regarding sentence, but counsel said his clients were not vindictive and he would leave that to the Court.

His Worship then inflicted a fine of Rs. 25, and asked what the prosecution costs would amount to.

Mr. Binning: Not less than Rs. 400. Your Worship.

An order was then made for Rs. 150 costs, but after some subsequent agreement, this was amended by consent to Rs. 100.

ALLEGED THEFT AND FORGERY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Finan charged one William Charles Rogers alias Arthur Valon with cheating, theft, forgery and using as genuine a forged document. The case for the prosecution was that the accused went to different firms all over India and Ceylon, and, describing himself as late engineer of Ceylon Government Railways and Executive Engineer to the Railway Board in India, got employment, but was subsequently found out. In Bombay he cheated several shopkeepers and stole a number of black cheques belonging to a Mr. Durham, and also presented to the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores a forged cheque in the name of a customer of the Stores. His Worship committed the accused to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court on three charges of theft, forgery and using as genuine a forged document.

HIGH COURT—MARCH 25.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.)

For Judgment.

26-11, 63-10—Shroff D, and. D M. M. Cama and another vs. The Secretary of State for India in Council E. F. Nicholson.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar,)

For Dismissal.

304-11—In Person Raja Bhagirdi Krishna Govind Rajuloo Sudersan vs. Jivraj Walchand—Madh K and C.

For Consent Decree.

259-10—Ard H. D. and Co. Kanarjulal Bashdevdas vs. Tarachand Khooshaldas—Dik D and S

For Exparte Decree.

1075-11—Pest R. K. and Co. D. C. Pundole vs. D. D. Postwala—M B Chothia.

To speak to the Minutes of Order.

315-11—S Ragh B and N Narsu Achappa vs Rajammabai widow S M B and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

948-07—Hiralal and Co. Shriman Goswami Shri Chandra Prabhavati Vahuji Maharaj widow vs. Shriman Goswami Shri 108 Tikayet Shri Goverdhanlalji Mahraj and others Bhai K and G Edg, G W and Co. Part heard

For Further Directions and Costs on Comr's Report.

715-10—Bhai K and G Gowindji Kanji and Douji Versey and others.

Long Causes.

733-05—Craigi B and C S A Wagh and others vs B S Wagh and others M H M and R and Payne and Co.

129-10—Jeh and S Dhunbai Cooverji Daruwala vs Beramji Cursetji Daruvala and others—N B Vakil and Jah and S.

229-11—Motichand and D. Ishwardas Moti vs Tarachand Lookmandas—Kanga and S.

86-08—Dastur and Co. Raprani Madangopal vs. Ramchandra Jankiram and another Dick D and S.

1101-10—P. S. Batliwala Jairam Doongersey. vs Diwabai widow. Tayabjee D. and Co.

345-10—Jam R. and D. Sakarbai widow vs. Sakarchand Kessowji and others, Kanji and S., Mulji and K. and K. J. Dubash.

780-05—Craigie B and Co, Vallubhdas Murlidhur vs R M Tilak and others, Chitni and K

681-09—Payne and Co.—Nawab Behramjung vs. Haji Sultan Ali Shustry Mat. J. and M.

631-10—Mirza M and M—Mahomed Ibrahim bin Kamrudin Mukri and another vs. Shahabudin bin Haji Sharafudin Ghattery Capt and V.

231-08—Edg G W and Co—Sobhagchand Vassanji vs Dada Abboo and others Captain and V and M B Chothia.

371-08—Malvi H M and R Messrs Shivprasat Shrinivas vs Virupakshappa—Dik D and D.

316-09—Daph. F and D The Jam Mfr. Co vs Messrs Graves Cotton and Co—Sme. B and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

737-11—Kanjee and S. N. H. E, Sukhia vs P. R. Ratnagar and others—Jeh G. and B.

817-10—Jeh M and S Atmaram Vithaldas Mehta vs Varmalidas (Alias) Maganlal Hargovindas and another—Bhai K and G and Edg G W and Co.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commn's Report

258-10—Dadachaoji and P Ahmed Dawood vs Ahmed Dawood and others—Nanu H and Co.

Long Causes.

75107—Eagh B. and N. Shaikh Assnarmal vs. S. A. Kolathavier Bhai K and G.

226-11 Pest R. K. and Co—M. D. Darukhanawalla vs. J. D. Darukhanawalla—Bick M and R.

622-10—Hiralal and Co. Jamnadas Vijbukhundas vs Sadashive Narayen Avsare—In Person a pauper.

564-11—Dapthary F and D Messrs Raval and Co. vs. Rustomji Dunjibhoy Sethna Motichand and D

790-09—Payne and Co. Mahomed Lavoo Khan vs. Nasserwanji Rustomji Mistry Wadia G and Co,

741-10—Jehangir G and B Manishanker Vajishanker Desaai vs. Messrs Laxmidas Bhimji.

24-11—Madh K and Co. Gungabai widow vs. Haridas Ranchordas Edg G W and Co.

26-10—Malvi H and R Tribhowandas Narotumdas Malvi and others vs. Ramkumar Kissonram Mulla and M.

942-10—Tyabji D and Co. Meghraj Gangaram vs. Ambalal Ramnarayen Malvi H M and R.

586-11—Mat J and M The Barsi Cotton Spinning Factory Co. Ltd vs. Shambhu Appa Malkarjuna Appa D J Mantri.

974-10—Cap and V Damji Hirji and Co. vs. Raimal Hirji and others Wadia G and Co.

455-10—Malvi H M and R Messrs Pokurmal Mutsadilal vs. Rehmal Pretumdas Ragh B and N

NOTES FROM LONDON.

Cont'nued from page 4.)

Many well-informed people regard the announcement as equivalent to indefinite postponement. Mr. Redmond and his followers want control of customs and excise. The Government cannot possibly give it to them, for in that case Ireland would become Protectionist before a Parliament had sat for a week in College Green. There is here a cause for division which may bring about the disappearence of the Ministry any day. Report says that several of the Cabinet, and notably the Prime Minister, would not be sorry to go. They have undertaken to pass Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment—for which the country cares little—and the abolition of Plural Voting, this session. And they have quarrelled with Mr. Redmond, without whose votes they will be defeated in five minutes.

The trouble is that the other side are equally disorganised. Mr. Bonar Law is a failure. The extreme Tariff Reformers are running away with the rest of the Conservative party. If there is one question upon which South Manchester was not won, it is the question of Tariff Reform. The battle in Manchester was fought almost solely on the Insurance Act, though disgust at the sloth of the Government regarding the coal strike doubtless caused many voters to change sides. Yet next day the "Morning Post," the organ of the extreme Tariff Reformers, claimed South Manchester as a triumph for Tariff Reform, and hardly mentioned other issues. There you have the position of the Conservative party in a nutshell. If they would talk less about Tariff Reform, and go to the country on the general incompetence and wild rashness of the present administration, they would be victorious at the polls; but the headstrong among them will not do so. South Manchester represents, far more than anything else, a revolt against the Insurance Act. Both candidates admit it, every man who worked in the constituency admits it. Mr. Lloyd George is just now experiencing the inevitable Nemesis which overtakes the too ardent demagogue. Demos is about to turn and rend him. In a few weeks he will probably be the most unpopular man in the country. His own colleagues blame him for the misfortunes of the Ministry. The "Daily Telegraph" openly said yesterday that he had been relegated to a position of almost complete isolation in the Cabinet.

THE WINDOW BREAKERS.

I do not feel called upon to discuss at length the final outburst of the Suffragettes. They have smashed the windows of Regent Street, but in doing so they have smashed their own cause. A large number of supporters of the Suffrage Movement have intimated that they will no longer give it countenance. The arrest of the leaders has paralysed the work of the Women's Social and Political Union. The "Conciliation Bill," which should never have introduced at all, will probably be withdrawn. I believe the real reasons which led the Government to take steps which ought to have been adopted long ago were these:—One young woman, when arrested, could not resist the temptation to talk. She said:—"I only signed on for the breaking of windows, but others have signed on for bodily harm, if necessary." This rather opened the eyes of the authorities. Then came Miss Christabel Pankhurst's speech in which she made some mysterious remark to the effect that they "should not stop at a palace," or something of that sort. Then came an intimation that the art treasures of the nation, in the public galleries, were in danger. It was the knowlege of these things which made the Government feel that they could hold their hand no longer.

One word more. Among the things which has suddenly brought about the deposition of Mr. Lloyd George from public favour, is his avowed support of the Women's Suffrage Movement. Mr. Winston Churchill was far wiser; he parleyed, but never committed himself. The First Lord is a much abler man than the Chancellor.

ASIATICUS.

DISTRESSED INDIAN STUDENTS

Report of Committee in Aid.

The first annual report of the Distressed Indian Student's Aid Committee is as follows:—In a report on Distressed Colonial and Indian Subjects which was presented to Parliament in April, 1910, a Committee appointed by the Colonial Office recommended, as regards the class of Indian students, that some charitable society, having its headquarters in London, should undertake the investigation of cases of distress, and should create a fund from which temporary relief could be given when the need was urgent and genuine. In accordance with this suggestion a number of ladies and gentlemen, English and Indian, formed themselves into a Committee in November, 1910, and appealed for subscriptions to enable them to help Indian students in this country, who might be in temporary pecuniary difficulties, and might be found on enquiry to be deserving of such aid. The Committee now desires to present, to the subscribers and others interested, a report of its first year's working.

The Committee confines its attention to cases of distress among the Indian student class, and before granting pecuniary aid, makes all possible enquiries as to the genuineness of the need for help, and as to the form that held should take in the true interests of the student. It is no part of its aims to subsidise poor students by the grant of scholarships or allowances. When it finds that remittances have been delayed, it endeavours to get in touch with the student's relatives in India, and meanwhile, where necessary, makes him a small temporary loan. When it is obvious that it is best, in the youth's own interest, that he should return to India, the Committee arranges for a cheap passage for him and, where necessary, advances the amount required to pay for it. In all cases it endeavours to recover the amount advanced from the student himself or from his relatives in India.

As regards finance, we have, up to 31st December last, received altogether in donations and subscriptions, £87 13s. 6d. from the subscribers detailed in the annexed list. In addition to this amount, we have received from the Secretary of State an advance of £100, to be repaid when the loans made to the students are recovered, so that altogether we have to account for £187 13s. 6d. These small resources have been supplemented from time to time by temporary loans made to the Committee by kind friends, to whom we wish to express our acknowledgments. The amount finally expended and not to be recovered is £12 4s. 2d., including £7 4s. 2d. for printing, stationery and other office expenses, and £5 granted as a gift to one student who was in great distress and unlikely to be able to repay a loan. We have advanced altogether £172 5s. 6d. to twelve students, and of this amount £64 have been repaid by five students, so that the amount still to be recovered was at the end of the year £108 5s. 6d. We had then a cash balance of £92 3s. 10d., making our total assets £200 9s. 4d., against which our liabilities were £100 to be repaid to the Secretary of State, and £25 to be repaid to the friends who made the Committee temporary loans. Thus, on the supposition that the whole of the £108 5s. 6d. outstanding on loans to students will be repaid, our balance of assets over liabilities on 31st December was £75 9s. 4d., which may be compared with the £87 13s. 6d. received in subscriptions and donations.

We have dealt with applications from thirty-eight Indians of various castes and creeds belonging to different Provinces and Native States. Most of the applicants were studying in London, but we have also had under consideration cases of students in Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Glasgow and other centres of education. Some applications we had to reject because the applicants did not belong to the student class, because they wanted to be granted large sums to enable them to continue their education in this country, or because they refused to return to India when desired to do so by their relatives; but even in those cases, we gave the applicant a sympathetic hearing and salutary advice, and were often able to assist him in other ways than by making an advance of money.

We have made temporary loans amounting to £37 to five students, whose remittances had been delayed, and have generally communicated with their relatives in India, explaining the student's circumstances and asking them to send the money required, either to the student himself or to the Committee. Our action in this direction has been much facilitated by the India Office, which has in a number of cases referred our enquiries, by telegram or letter, through the Government of India to the local officers, thus enabling them to call the attention of parents to the urgency of the need and to supply as much authentic information. In several cases correspondence of this nature has resulted in the receipt of remittances from India, which India have relieved the student from his temporary difficulties.

One of the most useful functions of the Committee is sending home to India youths whose stay in this country is no longer desirable, and we have been instrumental in repatriating five such students. In some cases the student had completed his course of study in this country, but had not the means to pay his passage home. In others he had proved himself a hopeless failure, and it was obvious that to keep him longer in this country would only result in useless expense to his family, and that the best thing for him and for them was that he should return to India with the least possible delay.

We believe that there are at present in this country about 1,700 Indian students, of whom about 1,000 are studying in London. We are glad to find, from our year's experience, that the number who fall into debt and serious trouble is comparatively small, and that there are few who become so involved as to sink into a degraded manner of living; but we have had before us painful cases, in which a student, after exhausting all the funds he could obtain from India, has run up debts to landladies and tradesmen, borrowd from his friends, both Indian and English, begged in the streets, pawned his clothes, has sometimes taken to drink, and even found himself in the debtors' jail. While we recognise the danger of its getting to be generally believed that an Indian student can always reckon, in the last resort, on being sent back to India at other people's expense, we cannot but feel, when such a case comes before us, that, in the interest of the youth himself and of his family, and still more in the interest of the well-behaved and self-respecting Indian students who form the great majority, the best thing to do is to help him to go home at once, and we could wish that the funds at our disposal were sufficient to enable us to deal thus with more of these cases, and to dispose of them more promptly than we have yet been able to do.

We therefore appeal to all whom this report may reach to add to our funds by making further subscriptions and donations, which may either be sept to 21, Cromwell Road (the Indian Students' Centre established under the orders of the Secretary of State), to the Chairman, Sir James Wilson, or to the Treasurer, Miss Beck, or may be paid into the Committee's account at The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd., 18, Cromwell Place, S. W. We trust that in most cases the students to whom we have made advances, or their relatives, will feel themselves inhonour bound to repay them, so that the money may become available for other cases of distress, similar to their own. We should be glad to receive a larger number of comparatively small subscriptions from Indian as well as from English friends, who are willing to assist in the work we have undertaken, a work which we feel to be useful for India generally as well as for the student class in particular.

During our enquiries we have met with instances of extraordinary generosity, shown to individual Indian students by kindly-intentioned people whose aid they have sought. Too often this has taken the form of a gift of money made without a thorough knowledge of the applicant's circumstances, and apt to do him more harm than good. We venture to suggest that when any one is approached in this way by an Indian student, he should direct the student to apply to our Treasurer, Miss Beck, at 21, Cromwell Road, who will arrange that the Committee shall investigate the claim. He might at the same time send to her any sum he may be disposed to give, either to be utilised for the benefit of the particular student, or to be added to the general fund of the Committee.

Our experience of the distressing cases with which we have had to deal, leads us to urge earnestly on all parents in India and on others having influence over young Indians who may think of coming to this country to study, the duty incumbent on them of discouraging any student from carrying out such an intention until full provision has been made for the expenses he must necessarily incur in order to obtain any real advantage from his stay in England. It is hardly possible for an Indian student to complete a course of education in this country, and obtain a call to the Bar or a degree or diploma which will be of any use to him in after life at a cost fof passage, fees, clothes, books, board and lodging to less than Rs.10,000, and no Indian parent should allow his son to come to England for study unless he can see his way to provide this sum without unduly crippling his own resources. Many students cost their families Rs. 12,000 or Rs. 15,000, and it would be wise to count on the possibility of having to provide as much as this. It is also of great importance that no Indian student should leave India for England until he has acquired a thorough knowledge of English and a good general education, and if possible, a degree of an Indian University. While the majority of Indian students here are diligent and well-behaved and make a good use of their time and go back to India with a more thorough knowledge and wider views, we have met with too many cases in which it is obvious that the youth should not have been allowed to come to this country at all, and that he will ultimately have to return to India a failure, after having cost his family much more than they could spare and having possibly himself owing to imperfect education or insufficient pecuniary resources, become degraded, instead of improved, in character. The Committee will be glad if, in consequence of their labours, such cases become fewer in number, to the advantage of the young men themselves, of their families, and of the whole body of Indan students.

In conclusion, we desire to thank all those who have assisted us by subscribing to our funds and by answering our enquiries.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

The following postings and transfers are issued by the Medical Branch of the Army Department:—

Surgeon-General T. M. Corker, British Service, is appointed Principal Medical Officer, 5th (Poona) Division, from the 23rd February, vice Surgeon-General J. G. MacNeece, British Service, vacated.

Surgeon-General M. W. Kerim, British Service, is appointed Principal Medical Officer, 8th (Lucknow) Division, from the 19th February 1912, vice Surgeon-General T. M. Corker, British Service, transferred.

Colonel E. Butt, British Service, is appointed Principal Medical Officer, 7th (Meerut) Division, from the 17th February, vice Surgeon-General M. W. Kerim, transferred.

Colonel C. E. Nicol, British Service, is appointed Principal Medical Officer, Presidency and Assam Brigades, vice Colonel E. Butt, British Service, transferred.

APPOINTMENTS.

8th Cavalry.—Major C. D. Mears, M. V. O., Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander pro tem, vice Major R. E. Cheyne seconded.

22nd Punjabis.—Captain F. A. Magniac, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander pro tem, vice Major R. J. T. Steward seconded.

127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.—Major C. O. O. Tanner, 2nd-in-Command 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Major W. M. Southey appointed Commandant of the latter regiment. Major H. Gordon, 2nd Battalion, The Leicestershire Regiment, to be Commandant, Wellington Convalescent Depot, for the Season 1912.

119th Infantry.—Major P. F. Pocock to officiate as 2nd-in-Command and Captain A. Boxwell to officiate as Double Company Commander. Captain R. G. Shuttleworth, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, has been appointed Station Staff Officer, Belgaum, vice Captain R. J. Malet, 64th Pioneers, vacated. Major-General A. Wallace, C. B., Commanding Jubbulpore Brigade, will Command the 5th (Mhow) Division when Major-General C. J. Blomfield proceeds on leave in April next.

5th Light Infantry.—Lieutenant C. E. Boulton to officiate as Quarter Master, vice Lieutenant W. D. Hall on leave.

Colonel W. C. Barratt, 5th Light Infantry, will command the Jhansi Brigade during the absence of Brigadier General C. F. G. Young on leave.

The Commander-in-Chief has approved of the following officers being granted extensions of command as shown:—Colonel C. A. Fowler, D.S.O., 22nd Punjabis, to complete 7 years. Colonel C. V. Mainwaring, 89th Punjabis, to 9th March 1913. Colonel N. G. Woodyatt, 2-7 Gurkhas, to 29th March, 1913.

The following Unattached List Officers have been posted to Regiments as follows:—2nd Lieutenants H. H. Rich to 120th Infantry. J. L. K. Kane to 109th Infantry, V. C. L. Taylor to 93rd Infantry, R. B. G. Cuddeford to 127th Infantry, G. L. G. Pollard to 106th Pioneers, H. T. Craig to 43rd Erinpuras, L. Hastings to 102nd Grenadiers, P. N. Anstruther to 108th Infantry, E. R. C. Booth to 98th Infantry, C. W. D. A. Steward to 29th Lancers, C. S. Browning to 8th Cavalry, P. L. Corban-Lucas to 110th Infantry.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave in and out of India:—Major G. R. de H. Smith, General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, Southern Army, for 7 months and 16 days, under the Leave Rules for the Indian Army.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave:—Lieutenant T. V. Barney, 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment, for 6 months. Lieutenant R. Law, 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, for 48 days, Captain C. V. R. Thomas, 2nd East Survey Regiment, for 9 months. Captain R. E. Coningham, 110th Gurkha Rifles, for one year, Captain W. G. Broome, 83th Punjabis, for 5 months, Major R. E. Chaplain, 8th Cavalry, for 4 months, Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. D. Thring, 27th Light Cavalry, for 4 months, Lieutenant C. G. Spankie, 42nd Deoli Regiment, for 8 months, Major E. N. Davis, 99th Infantry, for one year, Captain H. P. Strong, 108th Infantry, for 3 months, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Mc C. Maxwell, Royal Field Artillery, for 7 months Lieutenant F. Fitz-Gibbon, Royal Field Artillery, for 181 days, Lieutenant H. G. Lee-Warner, Royal Field Artillery, for 90 days, Lieutenant J. C. M. Manley, Royal Field Artillery, for 8 months, Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. O'Leary and Major C. C. Baker, 1st Royal Irish Rifles, for 6 and 10 months, respectively. Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. B. Commeline, 2nd Lancers, for 7 months, Lieutenant J. E. B. Torkington, 63rd Light Infantry, for one year, Lieutenant G. V. Farrell, 99th Infantry, for 4 months, Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Chitty, 119th Infantry, for 8 months, Major A. C. Pitman, Royal Garrison Artillery, Aden, for 90 days.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

HIGH WATER.					LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Mar.		h m	ft. in.	Mar.		h m	ft. in.
S	23	m	1 29	27 5	23	m	7 35	15 6
		a	2 24	27 5		a	7 54	19 2
S	24	m	2 5	26 8	24	m	8 12	15 10
		a	3 18	26 9		a	8 37	20 3
M	25	m	2 47	25 10	25	m	8 56	16 6
		a	4 14	26 0		a	9 48	21 4
TU	26	m	3 39	24 10	26	m	10 4	17 3
		a	5 39	25 6				
W	27	m	5 4	24 0	27	a	11 30	21 10
		a	7 16	25 9		m	11 41	17 11
TH	28	m	6 51	28 11	28	m	1 49	21 0
		a	8 32	26 7		a	1 17	17 11
F	29	m	8 26	24 0	29	m	2 52	19 8
		a	9 27	27 6		a	2 29	17 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar. 23	(Saturday)	Sunrise	6h 41m	Sunset	6h 51m
„ 24	(Sunday)	„	6h 40m	„	6h 51m
„ 25	(Monday)	„	6h 39m	„	6h 51m
„ 26	(Tuesday)	„	6h 39m	„	6h 51m
„ 27	(Wednesday)	„	6h 38m	„	6h 51m
„ 28	(Thursday)	„	6h 37m	„	6h 52m
„ 29	(Friday)	„	6h 36m	„	6h 52m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, March 26th, 8h. 31-9m. a.m.; Full Moon, April 2nd, 3h. 34-6m. am.; Last Quarter. 9th, 8h. 53-8m. p.m.; New Moon, 17th, 5h. 10-2m. p. m.

THE LADIES CORNER.

PANIER SKIRTS.

Someone—I don't know who, says Cicily Hamilton in the "Daily Mail,"—has announced that we are to be larger. By we I mean women, and by larger I mean apparently larger. On the authority of the unknown who settles these things and communicates them to the newspapers, we are to give up wearing skirts, that are tight at the ankle and don articles called paniers; that is to say, we are to become more bulgy, take up more room in the world. What will be the effect of this proposed enlargement of our proportions, not merely on our appearance but on our comfort and on the comfort of the persons who set next to us in the world? When the omnibus was licensed to accommodate eight human beings a side, was it presumed that half the number would be arrayed in hobble skirts and space allowed accordingly? One rather fancies so from the devestation occasioned even now by the endeavours of the stout traveller to fit in with the other seven. And when we are all stout! Theatrical business, too, may feel the effects of the new fashion in decreased returns from the pit; the Saturday night announcement of "Standing room only" will have to be made at an earlier stage of the proceedings. The manager whose soul is not above his box-office will, one concludes, do his best to discourage a mode whose adoption must mean an automatic reduction in the seating capacity of the cheaper parts of the house; so if—as is sometimes stated—we take our fashions from this stage, this particular fashion may prove to be shortlived.

THE MOTIVE?

But these, after all, are minor considerations; the really interesting point about these artificial expansions and contractions of the human form divine is: What is the motive which prompts them? Why do people want to be suddenly larger or smaller? Why do they suddenly tire of having normal, anatomical shoulders and increase them to several times their natural size with an immensity of stiffened puffs? Why do they sometimes like shoes that make them look as if they had only one toe, and at other times like shoes that make them look as if they had seven or eight? Why do they now want to expand into crinolines that can hardly get through a doorway, and then contract into hobble skirts which barely allow them to walk? To these questions there seems no answer. It was once explained to me that fashions in dress had as a rule their origin in the deformity of some highly-placed personage; that, for instance, the shoes which gave their wearer the appearance of having seven toes were probably adopted in the first instance by a monarch desirous of concealing a bunion. Personally the explanation, though interesting, does not seem to me convincing. Highly-placed personages in times gone by (when highly-placed personages were of more account than they are at present) may have succeeded, on the principle of the fox who lost his tail, in inducing loyal and obsequious subjects to share the disadvantages of their physical defects; but we no longer mould our fashions upon royalty, physically defective or otherwise, while it is worthy of note that the portion of the community—the theatrical portion—to which we are nowadays understood to look as an example for our manner of clothing and adorning ourselves is, as a rule, singularly free from taint of physical defect. So much so, in fact, that a young woman who naturally expanded into paniers or was afflicted with a natural incapacity for putting one foot before the other, after the manner of those imprisoned in the hobble skirt, would stand but a small chance of appearing on the stage at all. It is possible, of course, that the mysterious authorities (understood to be of Parisian extraction) who in silence and in secrecy orginate the garments which the actress is eventually to pass on to the rest of us, may, in the first instance, draw their inspiration from deformity—may, so to speak, collect it, study it, and decide how best and most successfully it may be inflicted upon the normal human female. As I have said, they work in secret, and no man can speak with certainty upon their unfathemable doings. But on the whole it seems unlikely.

GREETED WITH ABUSE.

One thing there is that can be prophesied with safety about the panier, or any other species of garment that may succeed our present wear—it will be greeted with the same abuse and execration that have been heaped upon every form of feminine clothing since Eve first took to fig-leaves. One of the saddest facts about fashions is the fact that nobody (except their wearers) sees any virtue in them until they have passed into the limbo of the discarded, until they are fashions no longer; and strangely enough, it is the professional artist who above all others distinguishes himself by this inability to see beauty in ought but the things that have happened in the matter of clothes. Periodically he is asked by the newspapers for his opinion on contemporary clothes, and expresses it freely, and it is practically always an unfavourable opinion, based on the assumption that whatever it is wrong. To-day he adores rinolices merely because we don't wear them; and in fifty years time his successors will be sighing over the harem—and the hobble skirt—because they are not worn. His rule, apparently, is that garments are lovely only when obsolete, which is not much help to those of us now alive and anxious to make the best of our unfortunate selves. I conclude it is because we have found out what his advice is worth that we never take the slightest notice of it, because we have realised that his technical lamentations over "beautiful feminine curves" only mean, in plain English, that he would like us to wear our grandmothers' clothes, that they leave us quite unmoved. So he buys magnificent crinolines and puts them on his model or his wife, and we go on just the same, having our everyday garments invented for us by people who will get no credit until they and we are dead.

EASINESS AND NEWNESS COMBINED.

There is another mystery connected with our garments. Why is it after all the energy and intellect expended by generations upon the subject, that so few articles of wearing apparel have been produced which combine easiness with newness? Why is it that so far as wearing apparel is concerned comfort and old age should be synonymous terms? One of the minor and oft-repeated tragedies of life is to have the garment which you have just broken into your habits, your curves, and your angles taken away from you by force on the ground that you are unfit to be seen in it. Must we admit in this unhappy state of things a failure of human intelligence or the essential in compatibility of ease with smartness? Or is it the result of deliberate design on the part of the clothing trade—design to keep us permanently comfortless? The thoughts of the comfortless fly ever to change, and those who settle these things for us know, from long experience may be, that when we hate our new clothes we rush out and buy newer.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR F. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 25th March.

244. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows:—(for all class-firing members will take their side arms to the Range.)

Wednesday, 27th instant "G" Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a m.

245. Prize Distribution—The Annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 2nd April 1912 at 9-15 p. m. (S. T.)

The Prize Distribution will be followed by a Dance. Admission will be by invitation only except as regards members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles who attend in uniform. Invitation for friends can be obtained by members on application at Head-Quarters.

Dress—Officers, Mess Dress—White N C Officers and Volunteers. Mess Dress or uniform with caps.

246. The Leslie Challenge Cup (Marching) Competition and the Highland Challenge Cup Competition will be held at Ghat Kopar on the 27th instant. Teams should proceed by the train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.

247. Arms.—All Rifles and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters before 12 noon on the 28th instant. Members are reminded that the prompt return of arms to Head-Quarters when called in, counts towards the Bayley Challenge Cup.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

SPRATS VERSUS SARDINES.

There are probably many sprats eaten under the name of sardines without tasting any better—or worse—for the more alluring label. Yet these two fish are perfectly distinct and well characterised species, though both belong to the herring genus (clupea). The sprat (clupea sprattus), formerly supposed to be the young of the herring, is the smallest of the group, rarely exceeding five inches in length. Known as the "garvie" in Scotland, it occurs in large shoals on the Atlantic coasts of Europe, and also around Tasmania and New Zealand. Although very like young herrings, sprats are distinguished by good specific characters. Thus, while the herring is characterised by an oval patch of teeth on the palate, the sprat has no teeth on this part. Again, while the herring has from 53 to 59 scales on the lateral line the sprat has only 48 or 49.

THE SARDINE A YOUNG PILCHARD.

The sprat is thus the adult form of a particular species; the sardine proper, on the other hand, is the young of the Pilchard (clupea pilchardus). Originally, indeed, sardine was synonymous with pilchard, but it is now generally used for the young only which are caught in large quantities in the Mediterranean. The sardine fisheries of Sardinia are of some importance, and the name of the fish may be derived from that of the island. A remarkable fact about the pilchard is the extraordinary abundance of its spawn. One observer has described it as covering the sea for an area several miles in length, and a mile or more in breadth. The spawning takes place twice a year, in spring and autumn, and covers the water with a sort of skin of the thickness of brown paper.

LIFE HISTORY OF LIVER-FLUKE.

From a medical point of view an exact scientific study of the life histories of the various parasites which may infest the human body is of the utmost importance. An interesting contribution to our knowledge of certain intestinal worms has recently been contributed to a Japanese journal by H. Kobayashi. This biologist has studied the life history of a species of liver-fluke which infests the human subject in Japan. Like other parasites of the kind the liver-fluke requires two hosts, one of which is eaten by the other. It passes the first stage of its existence in the flesh of the first host, and then becomes encysted—i.e., enclosed in a sort of capsule. If the infected animal is now eaten by the second host the parasite develops into a creature quite unlike its first stage. Thus a little worm developed in the muscles of the mouse becomes the tape worm of the cat. Kobayashi found the cysts of his human liver-fluke in various species of fish.

DOES IT REQUIRE THREE HOSTS?

The experiments consisted in feeding kittens with infected fish. These were afterwards found to be infected with flukes. Guinea-pigs and rabbits also fed on the same food were found after a few days to have many of the parasites in their livers. It is well known that many parasitic worms require three hosts for their full development, and Kobayashi's investigations lead him to conclude that the fish are only the secondary hosts of the parasite. Its development must begin in some of the animals on which the fish feeds. Further investigation is required, for it is important to know how the fish become infected.

SWALLOW BUILDS ON TRAIN.

From time to time ornithologists record strange nesting places of birds. One of the most interesting of recent examples is that quoted by the "Field." from an Australian ornithological journal, the "Emu." This nest, according to the account, was built under the iron framework of a railway carriage, which made a daily journey of 15 miles, from Strong Point to Mornington junction, and back. The birds were not observed to follow the train all the way, but would join it at various stations where it stopped. Perhaps they added a pellet of mud, gathered in the interval, at each station. Five weeks were occupied in building, and in December last the nest contained five eggs still warm. Whether the swallow succeeded in hatching them, and rearing a brood is not related.

A CLASSICAL EXAMPLE.

The above instance seems a case of aberration of instinct, or of a remarkable power of adapting itself to circumstances on the part of the swallow. Classical illustration is not wanting. In the Greek "Anthology," a fragment by Leonidas of Alexandria runs:—"Thou, O swallow, who hast flown through the whole of the earth and islands, art bringing up thy young in the picture-frame of a painted Medea."

ORIGINAL NESTING SITE OF SWALLOW.

The swallow tribe, indeed, seem for the most part to have changed their nesting sites in consequence of their association with the human race. Thus the house martin, which sticks its mud nest to our dwellings, must originally have affixed it to a cliff, while swift and chimney swallow, now building in barns and church towers must originally have made their nests in caves. It is strange that they should have so entirely given up their original habits. Recent records, again, tell of swallows' nests attached to a tendril of ivy hanging from a wall or a branch of horse chesnut. or a spray of jasmine, and on a sprig of Japanese honeysuckle. The sand martin has adhered to the old way of tunnelling the sandy cliff, but on Culver Cliff, Isle of Wight, it is said to make a nest of chalk pellets, similar in shape to that of the house martin.

METEOROLOGICAL FORECASTS.

Great as have been the strides made in forecasting during the last few years, Dr. Shaw, the author of a recent publication entitled "forecasting the weather," is not clear that to-morrow's weather will ever be forecasted "with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes." At the same time the effort has not been wasted. "It is quite possible that the progress of research, guided primarily by the wish to improve the daily forecast, will lead to the recognition of, or find materials for, a development of laws of a more general character, that will enable us to anticipate the weather for the season or the month. It is only by close, practical study that such an object can be achieved." His classical work is illustrated by an abundant apparatus of maps, charts, and diagrams. It may not be out of place to note that there is a strong movement in the American secondary schools to give to meteorology a foremost place among the phases of physical geography. Children are found to take in it an extraordinary interest, it is always at hand and real to them, facilities for its study are usually present, the average student comes to grips with it very readily, it is thoroughly concrete and tangible, and it affords the idea of actual contact so necessary with the thing studied, and here so easily reached. Observations are readily made and readily checked. It makes laboratory work necessary, and is an admirable laboratory subject. The apparatus and the experiments are both simple and interesting. The knowledge obtained is direct, and not second-hand. The weather conditions change so rapidly that in a relatively short time it is possible to follow out a fairly complete cycle of weather. Not the least of its advantages is the case with which field-work can be carried out—the field being the playground. or even the windows of the school. It does not take long to make observations, and they may be recorded three times a day without very appreciably affecting the other work of the curriculum. The work can easily be divided among the students where it is not found feasible for each to do the whole. When the data are collected there is ample material for laboratory work. It is at once realised by the pupils that the observations they collect are local in character. If the local observations are taken on a uniform plain it is easy to supplement them by others taken from sources which are easily accessible in these days when weather-charts, &c., are readily available. and at a minimum of expense. As one teacher remarked in his reply to a "questionnaire" on the subject: "A knowledge of meteorology reduces living to a more scientific basis." Finally, it may involve a more than nodding acquaintance with the metric system.

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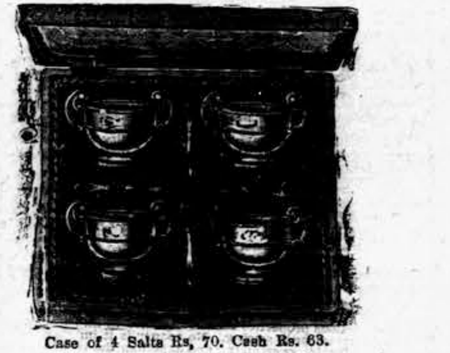
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